

Murray to Address UE Garden Rally Tomorrow

The Nagler Disgrace
An Editorial
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SOVIETS TAKE MARIUPOL, 3 KEY CITIES; WE SEIZE TARANTO; NAZIS CLAIM ROME

Canada AFL to Join Anglo-Soviet Council

QUEBEC CITY, Sept. 10 (ALN).—The 59th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL), at its concluding session here last weekend, unanimously voted for affiliation with the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee in order to "complete the job of winning the war and to make certain that organized labor has a voice at the peace conference."

Murray to Talk at UE Garden Rally

CIO war workers will make a day of it Sunday in their double-barrelled celebration of the fall of Italy and a Madison Square Garden rally at which CIO President Philip Murray will deliver an important address two days before Congress reconvenes.

Local unions of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers of America, sponsor of the opening session of its ninth international convention, will hold parties in scores of spots in New York and New Jersey prior to the rally.

The union members will go to Madison Square Garden at 7 P.M. for the big meeting. Delegations of the locals, in many instances, will march into the Garden in groups and sit in reserved sections.

UE Local 1225 probably will hold the record for the most parties. That union announced a total of 25 different dinners or other social functions as widely scattered as Long Island City and the Times Square area.

Another union, UE Local 430, will gather its members together at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St., for a few glasses of beer before leaving in a body for the garden.

At the New Yorker hotel the delegates to the ninth convention of the UE will begin registration at 10 A.M. Sunday. They'll have their own informal parties at the hotel and around town prior to the rally. No business is scheduled until Monday morning, when the UE will start all day sessions running through Friday.

Tickets for the Garden rally were passed out in all CIO shops in the city by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, and a great crowd of CIO members are expected to attend.

Sank More Subs Than Ships Lost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP).—The battle of the Atlantic was so successful for the Allies during August that the number of Axis submarines sent to the bottom exceeded the sinkings of merchant ships, the Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information announced jointly tonight.

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Read the
DAILY WORKER
EVERY DAY

Report Civilians, Troops Fighting Germans in Milan

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 10 (UP).—Reliable reports said tonight that street fighting was under way in Milan between German soldiers and Italian troops, police and civilians.

The Germans were reported to have driven into the center of the city, shooting civilians on sight. The Italians were reported fighting valiantly but were short of arms.

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Allied seaborne troops have captured the great Taranto naval harbor and smashed deep inland around Naples. It was announced tonight, as Germany claimed to have wrested Rome and most of north Italy from the hapless Italians.

Two days after Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government surrendered unconditionally to the Allies the Italian nation was torn in a mighty tug-of-war between powerful Allied forces warning ashore now at three bridgeheads and strong German units fighting to hold a buffer to inner Europe.

BRITISH TAKE TARANTO

The swift rush of developments included:

1.—British assault troops, covered by the guns of the Royal Navy, stormed ashore at Taranto inside the heel of Italy Thursday and quickly won the town and harbor, gaining a foothold only 40 miles from the Adriatic port of Brindisi.

2.—American and British troops crushed five strong German counter-attacks in the Naples area and near Salerno to the south, then secured their beach heads and crashed on inland in continued heavy fighting.

3.—The British Eighth Army captured Pizzo on the top of the boot and sealed off the lateral road from there to the south coast, putting the toe firmly in Allied hands.

4.—Spanish reports said that six Italian warships—two light cruisers, two destroyers and two small aircraft carriers—and a merchantman had arrived at Gibraltar. Italian aircraft began arriving at Allied fields in North Africa.

5.—The Germans claimed to have sunk an Italian battleship and cruiser and destroyed in air attacks an Italian squadron making for Africa. A smaller Italian flotilla attempting to escape from Patras, Greece, was destroyed except for one torpedo-boat, according to the Axis claims.

6.—A German communiqué asserted Rome capitulated to the Germans after a sharp fight with

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Soviets Display Tiger Tank



The shell holes in a German Tiger tank are examined by American officers on duty in the Soviet Union. The tank was shown in Moscow as part of an exhibit of war trophies captured from the Nazis. The tank is one of the thousands taken by the Red Army.

Murray, Hague, AFL Join in Bond Rally

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
JERSEY CITY, Sept. 10.—CIO President Philip Murray and Mayor Frank Hague and leaders of Jersey's AFL and CIO yesterday joined with film stars and war heroes in a great Journal Square labor front rally, dedicated to every phase of the victory drive, the third war loan in particular.

Jones Sits on Roll-Back Plan

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Labor circles in the Capital are becoming increasingly alarmed by the fact that War Administrator Marvin Jones has pigeon-holed for most two months the administration's new subsidy program to roll back prices.

After causing this delay, Jones and his aides, who have been yielding to pressure from the corporate farmers and processors, who have usurped the farm bloc label, now maintain that it is now too late to put the subsidy program into effect. Supporters of Herbert Hoover in Congress have been making it clear for some time that they would fight a last ditch fight against any new subsidy program—despite the fact that the President succeeded in stopping the ban on subsidies just before the session recessed in July.

If the administration does not advance a definite roll-back program and then put up a real fight for it, the farm bloc crew will have a long head-start.

CIO, AFL PRESSURE

It is expected therefore that the CIO and AFL will soon join in strong representations to the President for speedy action on subsidies to roll back prices to the levels of September 15, 1942.

Shortly after Congress recessed, OPA put on Jones' desk a detailed plan proposing to officials that the roll back problem be handled by having the government buy up certain crops and then resell them at a loss to consumer outlets.

The general outlines of the program had the full support of the President who assured labor leaders that he would discuss food prices and other home front problems in one of his fire-side chats.

After delaying for a couple of weeks, Jones called in the spokesmen for four leading farm organizations including not only the Farmers Union, but also the three top farm bloc groups.

The farm bloc spokesmen for the Grange, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the Farm Bureau

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Soviet Blows Doomed Italy, Says Izvestia

We publish below the full text of the editorial from Izvestia, Soviet government newspaper, on the surrender of Italy. The text arrived by wireless to Inter-Continental News.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (ICN).—The Italian government was compelled to accept unconditionally the armistice terms presented by the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American armed forces, terms earlier approved by the governments of England, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Hostilities between the Allies and Italy have ceased. The fascist "Axis" is cracked. The Italian wheel has been broken off from the Hitlerite chariot, and this chariot continues to race ahead to disaster under the blows of the Red Army.

Why is it that the course of military events forced Italy to lay down her arms? Because both Hitler and Mussolini suffered bitter defeat on the Soviet-German Front. Italy suffered a winter catastrophe on Soviet soil where the Red Army inflicted a heavy defeat on the Hitlerite troops and in particular wiped out a contingent of picked Italian troops sent to the Soviet-German Front.

RED ARMY CRACKED AXIS

The crushing Red Army blows on the German fascist troops descended like a hammer on the fascist "Axis," shattering and destroying the Hitlerite coalition. The Red Army victories enabled our Allies to land troops in Sicily.

The downfall of Mussolini on July 25, 1943, formed an ominous crack in the Italo-German camp. At his last meeting with Hitler on July 18 and 19 Mussolini demanded troops and arms. But Hitler's troops and arms were tied down at Belgorod, at Orel and at other sectors of the Soviet-German Front. This sealed the fate of Mussolini. Mussolini fell; the "Axis" cracked but did not crumble.

The Badoglio government announced the continuation of the war and its loyalty to the alliance with Germany. Berlin intensified its pressure on Italy, threatened and sent messengers in a feverish attempt to maintain its political and military base in Italy. Hitler dispatched Ribbentrop to Italy. But Ribbentrop could not replace German divisions, and Hitler failed to become the master of the situation in Italy.

Hitler could not give Mussolini troops in July and certainly not in August and September. Hitler could not supply troops because it would have meant withdrawing them from the Soviet-German Front where the Red Army on the offensive is routing the Germans and giving them no respite.

The collapse of the German July offensive and the passing over of the Red Army to a summer offensive along the vast front played a decisive role in the capitulation of Italy. It was not accidental that Italy has laid down her arms precisely now when the Soviet troops have victoriously entered the Donets Basin and when the German invaders are being driven off en masse from Soviet soil; when every day the fighting on the Soviet-German Front brings new defeats to the Nazis.

It is precisely the events on the Soviet-German Front which determined the whole international situation, the whole course of events during the last few months. The Soviet troops are hammering away at the Germans' main link in the chain connecting the whole gang of fascist bandits, and every blow struck by the Red Army sets all the links of the Hitlerite chain rattling. We are hitting out at the Germans and are thus continuously striking at all the vassals tied to the German chariot.

SATELLITES TREMBLING
Is it Italy alone who felt these blows? Are not Hungary and Rumania trembling from these blows? Here too the "Axis" is cracking and creaking . . . in Italy it has snapped.

The Red Army victories that have been achieved are the reason why Berlin is shivering just like Budapest, whose Hitlerite ringleaders are trembling, just like their Rumanian and other vassals.

To any person who has an elementary understanding of politics it is obvious that the Red Army blows are directed at the breast and head, the heart and brain of the fascist monster, and that if its left hand is paralyzed today it means that its head is injured.

It is precisely because Hitler is suffering defeats in the Soviet theatre of the war . . . that Italy's fate

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Democratic Bloc For Italy Urged

BERNE, Sept. 8 (ICN).—What almost throughout the country Italy needs now is a "national democratic bloc" of political parties with a common platform, the Milan radio "Milano Liberta" declared today.

"The present state of affairs cannot continue," the broadcast said. "There must be concrete and precise agreement between all the anti-fascist parties so that the people's anti-fascist movement may develop uninterruptedly with clearly defined aims before it. This task is rendered easier by the fact that

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Gain 25 Miles in Drive to Kiev, Dnieper River

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Red Army troops driving for Kiev and the Dnieper River on a front of more than 500 miles today advanced of up to 25 miles today and capturing the big Asov seaport of Mariupol and three of the largest railroad junctions on the southern front.

Capturing Chaplino, for a 75-mile advance in two days from Stalino, the Red Army reached a point 47 miles east of the Dnieper River.

Along with Chaplino, junction for the last north-south railroad in that area, the Soviets also captured Volnovakha and Barvenkovo. Volnovakha, 35 miles north of Mariupol, is the junction of the Stalino-Mariupol and Dnieper River railroads. Barvenkovo is on the Kiev-Stalino line.

STALIN ORDER OF THE DAY

Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of Mariupol, Chaplino, Volnovakha and Barvenkovo in a special Order of the Day, recorded here from the Moscow radio.

The Soviet communiqué subsequently reported the capture of more than 317 towns and villages from north of Bryansk to the Mariupol area on the Asov Sea.

Capturing Petropavlovka, 25 miles north of Chaplino and 55 miles from Dnepropetrovsk, the Red Army apparently cut the new Stalino-Dnepropetrovsk railroad, shown only on latest maps, which runs two miles south of the town.

In all, the Soviets captured 157 towns and villages in their drive on the lower Dnieper, and for the first time the Soviet communiqué, describing the advances, spoke of the Pavlograd direction, which meant that that city, 48 miles east of Dnepropetrovsk, was an immediate objective.

More than 90 towns were captured in the drive north and south of the Bakhmach-Kiev railroad, in what Soviet communiques now call the Priukrai direction.

GAIN AT BRYANSK

Important gains were made also north and south of Bryansk. North of Bryansk the Red Army captured more than 90 towns and villages, and south of Bryansk they broke across the Desna River to occupy three towns on the west bank.

They are now fighting, the communiqué said, for the important highway junction of Novgorod-Seversk, 97 miles southwest of Bryansk.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (ICN).—During the last few days Soviet torpedo boats of the Baltic sank four big enemy transports with a total displacement of 19,000 tons.

When it was learned that a group of enemy ships had been sighted in the Gulf of Finland, Sturmoviks took off on an attack. Despite furious resistance they swooped down upon the enemy ships. Direct hits sank two trawlers and a fast landing barge.

In a night raid on an important fascist naval base Soviet naval pilots scored a number of direct hits on the enemy port buildings, causing many fires and a heavy explosion.

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Text of an Order of the Day issued by Marshal Joseph Stalin broadcast by the Moscow radio:

Order of the Supreme Command

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Landis Named to Middle East Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt today named James M. Landis U. S. Economic and Civilian Chief of Supply in the Middle East with personal rank of minister in a move suggesting new Allied diplomatic and military strokes are imminent.

Landis resigned as director of the Office of Civilian Defense to take the post.

A White House announcement said he will be assigned to American legations in the Middle East

Stirrings On the Channel

By a Veteran Commander

A GAINST a background of highly important military events, the maneuvers of Allied troops on the shores of the Channel stand out as being pregnant with great implications.

On the War Fronts

The maneuvers included not only embarking and disembarking operations of considerable numbers of troops and equipment, but they actually called for the crossing of the Channel to a point close to the shores of France. The air-umbrella covering the movement of the armada was even more realistic because the planes actually swept over the invasion-coast and wrought destruction on German installations there in the greatest mass raid ever staged in this sector.

It would seem that such maneuvers would assume a full measure of usefulness only if an invasion were contemplated precisely in that region. The timing, logistics, battle order, etc., would not apply to any other spot.

It is, therefore, quite possible that these maneuvers are not simply a smokescreen or diversion intended to confuse the enemy, but will prove to be a "feint to the jaw" followed by a "blow to the jaw." The Germans did not seem to react at all which might mean that they DID take it as a bluff, or wanted the Allies to think they did.

THE situation in Italy is highly confused, at least as viewed from here. The Germans are reported to have taken over a number of Italian cities, including Rome. It is highly probable that they have taken over Genoa because as we pointed out before, their defense of Northern Italy must hinge on Genoa and Venice in any case. However, the fact the Germans snatched some cities from the disorganized Italians does not in the least mean that they have many troops in Italy. At the present stage a German company can overpower an Italian regiment, thanks to the confusion reigning in the Italian Command (if such a thing exists at all).

It is still our unshakable conviction that the Germans will not pump a single division into the part of Italy which lies south of the Genoa-Bologna-Venice line and will rely entirely on the delaying action of the handful of troops they have there. Italy is not and cannot be a major front if only because the German General Staff never considered the Mediterranean as a major theatre of war (and acted accordingly, consistently refusing reinforcements to Rommel).

STRATEGICALLY, France and the Lowlands are the place for action. The Balkans too must be considered, especially in view of the fact that the Yugoslav Army of Liberation holds territory equal to the area of Switzerland and has footholds on the Adriatic coast. The Italian troops and even those of Mikhailovich (after the capitulation of his Italian friends) might be of use in such a venture.

However, it is hardly likely that an invasion of the Balkans would draw off enough German troops to fit the requirements of a genuine second front, since it is improbable that the Allies could pump sufficient forces into such an invasion.

THE Red Army has captured Bakhmach (pronounce "Bakhmach," please) and is fast advancing on Nezhin, the last junction before Kiev. General Rokossovsky's wedge which was dangerously thin several days ago has grown "fat" and is now abutting against the Desna River on the right and is expanding on the left, toward Romny and Priukh. (It is interesting to note that the Red Army has captured the town of Dubovozovka where Klim Voroshilov gave the Germans their first trouncing in the Ukraine in February, 1918; this was one of the first war acts of the newly-born Red Army.)

The capture of the strongly fortified town of Liudnov north of Bryansk marks the resumption of the march of General Sokolovsky's armies. North of Bryansk there is now only Dyatovo left before the Bryansk defenses proper are reached.

After the capture of Stalino the armies of Generals Malinovsky and Tolbukhin have made a fierce and furious dash westward and have reached Novo-Pavlovka, 75 miles east of the Dnieper (be careful of the over-enthusiastic newspaper comments: general confusion arises from the duplication of many names in these regions, such as "Andreyevka," "Pavlovka," "Alexandrovskoye," etc.). Thus the German position between Zmiev and Izum has been deeply outflanked and, as a result, the fall of Barvenkovo and Lozovaya can be expected soon.

800 Lawyers Honor British Legal Chief

More than 800 members of the Bar of Greater New York paid tribute to the lawyers of Great Britain at a dinner in honor of the Right Honorable Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, OBE, MP, KC, Attorney General of England and Wales, at the Hotel Commodore this week.

The Hon. Frederick E. Crane, former Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York presided at the dinner, and the speakers, in addition to the guest of honor, were the Hon. Charles E. Clark, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Martin Popper, national secretary of the National Lawyers Guild; and Hon. George Z. Medall, former United States attorney for New York.

The Consul General of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China joined in the tribute.

Chairman of the dinner, Judge Frederick E. Crane in his opening remarks stressed the common traditions of Great Britain and the United States based upon the fact that the legal systems of these two countries spring from the same common law. He stressed the basic distinction between this legal tradition and that of Nazi Germany, which is based upon force.

The principal theme of the dinner was indicated in the remarks of

the first speech made by Martin Popper, in which he called for concerted action by the Bar Associations of all the United Nations, particularly those of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

George Z. Medall stressed the fact that the close relations between the United States and Great Britain were a major factor in maintaining the security of the United States. He said that except for the time which we had been afforded by the heroic defense of Great Britain, we might have suffered defeat in this war.

Judge Clark praised Great Britain for its vision in establishing long term relations with the Soviet Union, and urged the United States to follow this example.

The guest of honor, Sir Donald Somervell spoke of the exemplary conduct of American soldiers in Great Britain and called them "Ambassadors of good will." He also paid tribute to the contributions and heroism of the Soviet army and people as he specifically addressed himself on this point to the Soviet Consul who was on the dais.

Sir Donald also called for closer relations between the lawyers of the United States and Great Britain.

Girls Return from Slavery in Germany

By B. Polevoi

(Reprinted from Pravda)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—I met two Kharkov girls today who had returned from German slavery. They were both under 20, yet they looked like old women. The head of 17-year-old V. K. shakes as if she were a feeble old lady and there are streaks of silver in her beautiful curly hair. She came back from Germany a nervous wreck. During our conversation she cried pitifully, like a child.

"I was a healthy student in the seventh grade and expected to go to Moscow to study in the Institute of Physical Culture upon graduation," she said. "But the Germans came."

"During the first winter my grandmother, my

mother, my aunt Grusha and my kid brother Zhenya died from hunger. I still kept well but my legs were already swollen. Then they sent me to Germany."

"We were brought to Frankfurt-am-Main. The German frau came and began to select slaves according to their taste. Some of them even opened our mouths to see if we had scurvy. I was chosen by the wife of an official in the street-car administration service."

"The work kept me on my feet all day long. For food I had what was left over from the master's table. I never had my fill in 14 months of service. Whenever she was displeased by anything, my mistress slapped me and beat me with a flytrap or even a shoe. But she went completely mad when her brother and later her sister son were killed on the Eastern Front. She tore my hair, threw me on the floor and kicked me with her boots."

GIRL BEHEADED

"In the neighboring house there was Katya G. She too walked around with black and blue marks, and one day she ran away. My mistress told me that Katya was caught and beheaded."

"So I lived for 13 months. But life became completely unbearable when her husband was drafted in Germany's total mobilization. I wasn't allowed even crumbs from the table. I began to get dizzy spells, my legs weakened, my teeth loosened. The doctor found I had scurvy and could no longer work. So I was sent back."

"The other girl, a young state farm worker, K. B., landed in the village of Gruen in Eastern Prussia, near Koenigsberg. Working with her were two other

Ukrainian girls, Galya and Tanya from Dniepropetrovsk, and a Byelorussian, Zhenya. They were obliged to work 14 to 15 hours a day and do a job which required ten men in pre-war times.

"The Russians don't want to surrender; they force us workers to fight them. That is why you are suffering, because of your compatriots," the farmer who had bought them explained.

One day, when K. B. could not manage to weed a few beds of lettuce, the farmer gathered all of his kin in the yard that evening and ordered her to remove her blouse and beat her so that the marks on her neck are visible to this day. After this she thought of nothing but getting away from German slavery. She deliberately knocked over a pot of steaming lard, injured her legs, and can hardly walk now.

5 Nazi Divisions in Italy, Says Red Star

By K. Hofman

(Reprinted from Red Star)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—All indications available here show that there are hardly more than four or five German divisions in Italy at the present moment for the invading Anglo-American troops to contend with.

Furthermore, the chances that Germany can transfer to Italy any considerable number of troops armed with modern equipment are of the smallest. Germany is having trouble in the east, and has lost a lot of material there.

Still further, Germany has always regarded the Mediterranean war theater as a secondary theater of the present conflict, and is scarcely likely to rob her main front of needed men and supplies to hold a front which has all along been admittedly a secondary consideration.

Hence the barrels of ink used in some foreign newspapers to report an alleged intensified transfer of German divisions to Italy seem destined for the spreading of something else besides actual facts. In fact, the authors of these reports pursue the definite aim of boosting the importance of the Mediterranean theater as one of paramount significance, constituting almost a "second front" in Europe.

REUTERS REFUTES RUMOR
German troops in Italy are about 10 per cent of Italian. Quite convincing proof may be found in the British press that Italy is not flooded with German troops. Suffice it to mention the recent Reuters report giving the details of the last negotiations between Hitler and Mussolini. The Reuters report merely confirmed that Germany's ability

U. S. Honors Montgomery



In recognition of "extraordinary fidelity and essential service," Gen. Eisenhower pins the Legion of Merit on the blouse of Gen. Montgomery, chief of Britain's 8th Army, at the latter's Sicilian headquarters. This is the highest award the U. S. can bestow on foreigners.

Notes on Soviet People at War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW.
Two Byelorussian guerrilla bands have distinguished themselves by capturing groups of Nazi prisoners while engaged in wrecking German railway communications.

One guerrilla detachment took 147 enemy prisoners when they destroyed a big railway station in the Vitebsk area, wrecking the signal switches and semaphores and burning up fuel and munitions dumps and food and forage stores. Along with the prisoners, the guerrillas got arms and other trophies.

The other guerrilla band took 142 German prisoners when they made a surprise attack on a railway station in the Polesie Region, and captured rich trophies.

Theater companies which left Moscow when evacuation was considered necessary a year and a half and two years ago have now been permitted to return to the Soviet capital. It has been officially announced.

Among them is the State Jewish Theater, which evacuated in October, 1941, to Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan. Director of the State Jewish Theater, Prof. Solomon Mikhoels, is now touring and speaking in the Americas in the interests of world Jewish unity for victory over Hitler.

Every day shiploads of grain, oil and fish drop anchor in the river port of Moscow, after voyages from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Kama Rivers.

On Aug. 25, a shipload of nearly a thousand tons of fish and more than 80 tons of caviar arrived here from Stalingrad.

Now that autumn and autumn's harvests are here, hundreds of collective farms are getting together on a socialist emulation drive to thresh and deliver the grain to the State before the scheduled date.

One collective farm, with a wheat acreage of more than 2,400 acres, has already delivered about a hundred tons to the State.

Collective farmers of the Pokhlovskiy District, in the Kuybyshev Region, have delivered more than 10,000 tons to the State grain stations.

Young people in far-off Barnaul, in Siberia, organized volunteer holiday squads to help the farmers of the Altai Region to get their carts loaded with grain and taken to the grain collecting stations. On a single day, Aug. 15, the young people loaded 2,330 carts with grain for delivery by the Altai farmers to the State.

Soviet guerrillas of Minsk in Byelorussia, operating in several detachments, made a simultaneous attack on a wide sector of an important highway over which the Germans were transporting troops and equipment. In the course of one night, Aug. 12, they blew up 67 ferro-concrete and wooden bridges.

Meanwhile, other Minsk partisans blew up a German fuel train on the

railroad, and the fire that broke out destroyed 500 tons of gasoline and several army trains, besides interrupting communications on that railroad line for several days.

Pupils of the Yaroslavl Region raised crops of all kinds on land allotments totaling close to 5,000 acres during the past summer vacation. Some of the food raised will be used during the school term in preparing hot lunches for these very school children.

The Talligulyan hydro-electric station in Uzbekistan, with the help of the people who live in the area, its construction is being pushed in double-quick time in the same way as was the Perghana Canal, on which 2,000 collective farmers worked in order to finish it in record time.

Four more hydro-electric stations in Uzbekistan are to follow the Talligulyan hydro-electric station, and all will have the people's participation in their building.

The State Literary Fund in Leningrad announces that it has acquired a rare Bible published by the first Russian printer, Ivan Fedorov. This Bible, printed in Ostrog in 1581, is the fourth known copy of the famous "Ostrov Bible" in the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Envoy
Presents Gov't
Plan On Jews**

Andrei A. Gromyko, ambassador from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, sent an official message yesterday to the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe stating that he has brought the plan of action formulated by the committee to the attention of the government.

This message was in response to a visit to the embassy made recently by Peter H. Bergson, co-chairman and Johan J. Smertenko of the executive board of the Emergency Committee. Visits were also made to Ambassador Minir Ertgun of Turkey; Ambassador Climon P. Diamantopoulos of Greece; Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski of Poland and Ambassador Constantin Fotin of Yugo-Slavia.

The plans of rescue evolved by groups of experts during the emergency conference held last month was presented to each of the Ambassadors for transmission to their respective countries as a step in gaining cooperation from nations which are important in carrying out this program.

Delegations from the Emergency Committee will visit other embassies on similar missions.

2nd Front Urged by Russian Church Head

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—The Patriarch Sergei, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, returned to Moscow on August 31 after a two-year absence.

In an interview with the press, he said, "I left Moscow when the fate of our country was in the balance, and I return to find her rejoicing at the new victories scored by our armies."

He said the Red Army was winning victories because it is fighting for a "just and righteous cause," and because it is backed up by the people.

"I lived for two years in Ulyanovsk, a small town on the Volga," he went on, "and I have seen how indefatigably its people are toiling for victory. All who could shoulder arms have gone to the front. Their place has been taken by the wives, mothers and daughters of our warriors. When I appealed to my flock to collect funds for the Dimitri Donoski tank column, the believers of Ulyanovsk brought not only money but warm clothing as well. The same thing happened all over the country."

GAVE MONEY

More than eight million rubles have been collected for the tank column among the congregations, he said, many clergymen contributing all of their savings and donating as much as 150,000 rubles at a time. Beside the collection for a tank column, the believers and clergy have donated several million rubles this year for airplane squadrons, for a defense fund for wounded soldiers and war orphans and for the restoration of liberated districts.

"These collections," he said, "have proved once again that the Church is at one with the people; that for the liberation of our country from the enemy it is ready for any sacrifice."

The talk turned to the Red Army's summer offensive, and the victories at Orel, Kharkov and in the south.

"I am not a military expert," he said, "but it seems to me that the time for the complete annihilation of Hitler has arrived. If the Red Army alone has been able to force the Germans back, it is not difficult to predict how speedily the war will terminate when our troops receive real help from our Allies."

When a correspondent suggested that some people believe it unwise to hurry the Second Front, Sergei

replied, "The thought of all the innocent blood that is still being spilled in the towns and villages of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and France—in all of Europe—gives me no rest. I refuse to believe that the mothers of English and American soldiers would wish to see this war drag on. It is obvious that the war is a calamity not only for those nations and countries whose soil the German jackboot is defiling at this moment."

"Patience! Let us not protest about patience! We Russians are the most patient people in the world, but the cup of our patience is overflowing. Our Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands, once rich and flourishing, have been laid waste. Our long-suffering Kharkov, our heroic Stalingrad, Voronezh, Rostov, Vyasma, Orel and the many hundreds of other Russian towns built up and beautified by our people throughout the ages are in ruins."

"Our holy churches and monasteries, schools, universities and museums have been reduced to ashes. Millions of our people have been deprived of hearth and home. Hundreds of thousands of ragged, emaciated and starving women, children and old people are roaming the regions and countries occupied by the Germans. Surely their cries of distress can be heard by those who are calling for patience?"

Patriarch Sergei assured the press representatives that the hundreds of churches destroyed by the German vandals would be restored. The local government authorities in Tula, Kalinin and other liberated places are helping now to restore the churches, he said.

**Manhattan Set to Get
700 Subs Tomorrow**

Following through on their pledge made at a meeting of section leaders on Saturday, Aug. 28, to secure 700 subscriptions to The Worker by tomorrow, Sunday, Sept. 12, Manhattan section leaders were putting the finishing touches on their plans for a mass turnout of their members for the city-wide "Worker" mobilization called by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

With an objective of 1,000 subs during the month of September last minute reports indicated that real possibilities exist for achieving the 700 mark set as the goal for tomorrow's mobilization.

In the 4th A.D., Evelyn Wiener, executive secretary of the M. J. O'Connell Club, stated, "Our club assumed a quota of 30 subs for the entire month. We expect to have all 30 accounted for by Sunday. At least 25 members are expected to report for the mobilization. After a good breakfast which we will serve, we're all going out to do a real job for The Worker."

"Enthusiasm for Sunday's sub mobilization has reached a real high mark in Upper Harlem," was the statement of Rose Gaudin, administrative secretary, when she was reached by phone. "This is by no means due to the deep appreciation that our comrades have of the fact that a large number of subs to The Worker will be the best contribution to the campaign to elect Benjamin Davis, Jr., to the City Council. We expect to have 300 subs by Sunday, with 200 of our members working in the field."

Tomorrow's city-wide mobilization will launch a one-month campaign to increase the circulation of The Worker in New York City. To assist in the mobilization, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party has assigned the following representatives to the following sections:

NEW YORK COUNTY
1 A.D. Bill Lawrence

**MAKE EVERY
PAY DAY
BOND DAY**

**JOIN THE PAY-ROLL
SAVINGS PLAN**

3-5 A.D.	Gil Green
4 A.D.	Nat Low
5 A.D.	Sam Brown
6 A.D.	Edward Bender
7-9-11 A.D.	Alan Max
12 A.D.	Bob Reid
13 A.D.	Lena Davis
14 A.D.	Art Shields
15 A.D.	R. Chester
16 A.D.	Mac Gordon
17 A.D.	Upper Harlem
18 A.D.	Lower Harlem
19 A.D.	John Lavin
20 A.D.	East Harlem
21 A.D.	David Goldway

KINGS COUNTY	
1 A.D.	Bee Wells
2 A.D.	George Morris
3 A.D.	Mike Singer
4 A.D.	Libby Hudes
5 A.D.	Edna Heller
6 A.D.	21 A.D.
7 A.D.	Harry Graham
8 A.D.	June Lester
9 A.D.	Dave Rosenberg
10 A.D.	Dorothy Leeb
11 A.D.	Dave Leeds
12 A.D.	Joe Roberts
13 A.D.	Williamsburg
14 A.D.	Martin

BROOKLYN COUNTY	
1-2 A.D.	Simon W. Gerson
3 A.D.	Alberto Moreau
4 A.D.	Elizabeth Barker
5 A.D.	Sam Coleman
6 A.D.	Bob Kirby
7 A.D.	Rebecca Grecht
8 A.D.	Ildore Begim
9 A.D.	Sam Barron

QUEENS COUNTY	
1 A.D.	Louis Budenz
2 A.D.	Eric Bert
3 A.D.	Mannie Dennis

B'klyn ALP Pulls Old-Guard Into Court

Pegler, Thomas Join Against Hillman Plan

By Mac Gordon

Sidney Hillman's proposal to transform the American Labor Party into the political instrument of the entire labor movement of New York State has been the object of some heavy sniping in the past few weeks.

Those who took one, or more, cracks at the plan in the past few weeks include David Dubinsky, Norman Thomas and Westbrook Pegler.

Pegler is worried about the fact that trade union officials who "exploit" the workers on the economic field are now planning to spread their domination to the political field. Thus, this apostle of "freedom," who wants to liberate the workingman from trade unions, social legislation, and all other hindrances to the collectivization of labor is quite consistent in his opposition to the Hillman proposal. He is an outspoken foe of the labor movement, and the Hillman proposal will strengthen that movement.

THOMAS DEMAGOGY

Now let's take Norman Thomas. In a letter to the Times last Tuesday, he offers precisely the same argument as Pegler against the Hillman proposal.

He attacks "compulsory assessments" feature of the plan, meaning the per capita dues payments by the unions to the ALP. He opposes trade union leadership of the party on the grounds that trade union leaders are "unpopular" and undemocratic.

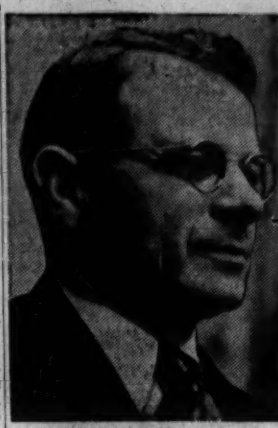
The assumption is that he wants a labor party from which the leaders of the labor movement will be excluded. Thus he quotes approvingly "President Dubinsky of the ILGWU" to the effect that the Hillman proposal "would exclude from active participation in control of the party liberal and progressive elements who are of the utmost importance to it."

Leadership in the fight against the Hillman plan is, of course, in the hands of the Dubinsky group which controls the state leadership of the ALP. This group has bitterly opposed any suggestion which would in any way loosen its own factional, exclusive hold upon the state apparatus of the party.

The latest issue of the ILGWU paper, Justice, contains an editorial attacking the proposal, reprinted as a paid advertisement in the New York Times last week.

Dubinsky makes much of the argument that Hillman's plan would mean the "elimination from the party's government of the large liberal and progressive element which is not affiliated to any labor union."

There is no doubt that liberals and progressives have a place in a labor party, but that place must be a subordinate one, and not a



SIDNEY HILLMAN

Presents Petition On Poll Victory

Papers were filed yesterday in the Kings County Supreme Court by Leo J. Linder, petitioning to have the American Labor Party county seat headed by John Crawford, chairman, and Max Torkin, executive secretary, declared elected. The papers also declared that John Gelo be restrained from acting as chairman.

The case arose as a result of the Dubinsky steam-roller at Prospect Hall on Aug. 30 which seized control of the meeting even though the Progressive wing won a clear-cut victory over the "right wing" county committee at the primaries and had an overwhelming majority at the meeting.

The mandamus proceedings would also involve party designations for city council candidates. The Progressive Committee has selected Richard Mazza and Abraham Bernkopf.

Linder's petitions were supported by upwards of 1,400 affidavits swearing that the signers were elected committee members in the primaries, present at the Aug. 30 meeting, and had voted for Crawford and Torkin.

On the basis of the total figures of the present submitted by the credentials committee appointed by outgoing chairman Gelo, the affidavits establish a clear majority for the Crawford ticket.

The Progressive wing has asked the court to recognize several vice-chairmen, a treasurer and an executive committee of 32 who were actually elected by the majority of the county committee.

The case is expected to be argued during the early part of next week.

Court Orders End Of Co. Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The company union at the E. G. Budd Company was ordered disbanded this week by the United Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a unanimous decision, the court upheld an order issued June 10, 1942, by the National Labor Relations Board, ordering the Budd Employee Representation Association to disband. Two workers, discharged for union activities, were ordered reinstated.

The United Auto Workers, CIO, had filed charges with the NLRB in 1941 against the company union. The Budd plant, employing some 10,000 workers, has long been considered one of the open shop strongholds in this area. While it was indicated that the court decision would be appealed by the Budd Company, workers have hailed the court decision against the company union as the opportunity for an intensified CIO organizing drive.

City War Bond Sales Reach High Level

War bond sales reached such a high yesterday that Third War Loan officials promised that the first dollar total will be announced today, instead of at the end of the first week, as had been planned earlier.

The tremendous sales, officials said, showed that New Yorkers "again are backing up the men at the front." They indicated that the people of this city are on the road to carrying out Mayor LaGuardia's pledge at the War Bond rally in Carnegie Hall Thursday night, that "whatever the national quota may be... New York's response will be greater than its percentage."

The Mayor added, "We want no credit for doing our duty. All we ask is the privilege of doing a little more."

Out of the \$15,000,000,000 national goal in the drive, New York City is expected to raise \$4,168,000,000. That averages \$484 apiece for every man, woman and child in the city.

Speakers at the Carnegie Hall rally, besides the Mayor, included Governor Dewey, Archbishop Spellman, Allan Sproul, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the state War Finance Committee. All warned against inflation, which Mr. Sproul described as the "camp follower of war," and all urged that the buying of war bonds can be an effective weapon against inflation.

In his benediction, Rabbi Louis I. Newman said:

"Behold how good and pleasing it is for brothers to dwell together in unity."

Dinner to Honor Pitt C.P. Leader

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10.—A testimonial dinner in honor of Dave Miller is being given under the auspices of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh tomorrow, Sept. 11, at the Hotel Keystone.

Recently released from the Blawnox workhouse where he served over a year on false charges of petition frame-up, Miller is now section organizer of Allegheny Valley. He is well known in Western Pennsylvania and has many friends in the city.

Sam Darcy, State Secretary and Pete Karpis, City Secretary of the Communist Party will be the main speakers.

Unveiling Anna Berman

AT WOODLAND CEMETERY

Sept. 12, 1 P.M.
1200 Grand Ave. 2d St. Gr. 27
Directions: L.R.R. to Farmingdale

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Argentine Dean Plays Fascists

BUENOS AIRES (Via Montevideo Sept 10 ICN).—University circles here have been forced into a fight to the finish with the Ramirez regime over the question of academic freedom.

Pro-Axis President Pedro Ramirez was not satisfied with depositing the dean of the Law School of the Litoral University in Santa Fe. He also had Giordano Genia, a known fascist, who is the official government "mediator," put in charge of the Law School.

The deposed dean issued a farewell message sharply condemning fascist regimes in general and protesting the Argentine government's interference in particular. The Litoral University Federation called a student strike which has been so successful that 32 out of the normal 36 classes are not meeting, for lack of students. Fourteen of the student strikers have been arrested.

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Do Your Part in the 3rd War Bond Drive
123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. LO 3-4428. Open Evs.

New Ceiling Prices Lists Out Here--But Eggs Go Up

New ceiling prices for cost of living commodities were announced yesterday which "should result in a slightly reduced food bill for New York housewives," according to the District Office of Price Administration, but egg prices were immediately boosted one cent a dozen by the price agency.

Ceiling prices, which go into effect Monday virtually covering all foods, have not been brought down to Sept. 1942 levels as stipulated in the hold-the-line order of President Roosevelt.

The new regulation on the whole maintains prices at their unusually high levels while the general laxity in price control and punishment of price violators only tends to boost them further.

Not until the price panels on the local war rationing boards are allowed to crack down on price violators and the allocations of rationed goods to violators are sharply reduced will the black market be driven from its roost.

Some 16,900 retail stores are al-

ready receiving the new price lists for posting throughout the five boroughs. The greatest reduction according to the lists, has taken place in the price of butter averaging about six cents a pound but which should have been enforced way back in June when the roll-back in butter was ordered.

Coffee prices which were rolled back in June were boosted one cent a pound in certain brands, while reduced slightly in others.

As limited as it is, regulation of prices and distribution of commodities must be strengthened and enforced if the great mass of Americans making the greatest contribution to the war are to be able to continue production and continue the fight with the highest possible morale. This is the opinion of trade unions, small farmers, consumers and many Congressman and Administration leaders.

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

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The N. Y. Elections: Steps to Mobilize Communists for Victory

(By the Organization Dept. of the C. P., New York)

We look back on a summer literally jammed with activities and campaigns in which the New York labor and peoples movements have registered important achievements. We look forward to an Autumn of even greater political struggles, in which the war issues confronting the people will find expression in the fight to elect a win-the-war City Council and Lieutenant-Governor, in the campaign to re-elect New York's Communist Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione. The results of New York's 1943 elections will be of national importance and will vitally affect political alignments in the crucial elections of 1944.

What is the main obstacle which our Party clubs face in developing a campaign of maximum effectiveness? We are seeking to involve thousands and thousands of voters in political activity based upon bringing them a deeper understanding of the issues. We are hampered in this, principally because thousands of our own members have not yet been involved or given a full political understanding. We, together with the labor movement, are engaged in a campaign for registration and enrollment. We have 25,000 Party members in New York, each of whom surely influences directly (in his own family, his shop, his trade union or his community) at least three other persons. Through insuring the conscious participation of our own members and their closest associates alone, we can insure the registration and can influence the votes of 100,000 people.

MEMBERSHIP WORK

We have often said that "membership work is mass work." The membership worker today is one of our most important election campaign workers, not an inner worker, a routine dues collector or an "errand boy," but the comrade who carries forward the main political task of the moment among those who are "closest" to us, our own Party membership. Most of our difficulties of the past months have stemmed from the fact that only a tiny percentage of our forces were involved, so that a few comrades

had to dash from one campaign to another. Our enormous potential strength, including that of the 6,000 new members with their thousands of new contacts, was not brought into action. We cannot confidently approach the re-election of "Pete," for example, on the basis of the heroic work of a small active group who will give every night and Sunday to the work. These we must and do have, but how much more effective will be their campaigning if part of their energies go into insuring the registration, the vote and the participation of that greater source of support, our own membership.

Our deplorable dues situation, the fact that 40 per cent of our members have not yet paid dues for June, is simply a barometer of our failure to maintain political contact with the members. We must think of improving the dues situation in terms of the mobilization of our membership around the election campaign.

It is with this end in view that our New York Sections and Branches are today preparing for the special Quarterly Meeting in each Branch and for a September Membership control through the contacting of every member on the rolls in advance of the meeting. These meetings will take place in the weeks of Sept. 14 and 21.

MAP PLANS

The following are the steps which are being proposed by the State Committee:

1.—A thorough discussion in each Branch Executive to organize the visiting of every member on the rolls and to work out a Branch Election Campaign Plan for presentation at the Quarterly Meeting, in connection with a political discussion of the issues of the campaign. Special attention should be given to the question of involving those members who cannot canvass or attend regularly (setting up housewives committees for day work, helping trade union comrades to carry the campaign on among their shop-mates etc.) The Branch Plan should include specific proposals for circulation of the press and selling

sub to The Worker in the course of the campaign.

2.—The membership should be divided among the entire leadership of the Branch, in addition to the Membership Committee, to insure that every member is visited. Dues should be collected through September, wherever possible in advance of the meeting.

3.—Arrangements should be made to enable housewives with children to attend the Quarterly Meetings. Day meetings of night workers should be held. New members who have never been to a Branch meeting should be called for. Members who are out of town should receive letters and be asked to send in their dues.

4.—The Quarterly Meeting should contain two points—discussion of the political issues of the elections as they relate to the world and national situation and discussion of the Branch Election Campaign Plan, in which every member can find his job to do.

5.—Dues should be collected throughout the meetings and immediately after the meeting the Membership Director should report to the Section or County headquarters on the number of members attending the meeting. Leaders of the State and County Committees will be stationed in Section and County headquarters to receive these reports.

6.—Steps to follow up members who are not controlled at the Quarterly Meetings should be taken at once, in order to finish the job the same week.

7.—The Quarterly Meetings and September Control should be the occasion to strengthen and rebuild the Membership Committees wherever they have been weakened. This should be done, not as an organizational task separated from the main mass work, the Election Campaign, but to strengthen that apparatus which will do election campaign work among those "sure votes," those who will carry the campaign to the masses in the shops, trade unions and communities, our own members.

Food Chief Pigeon-Holes Rollback Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation, indicated that they would go along with this program. They may have had their fingers crossed at the conference, but Jones' failure to follow up by announcing the program strengthened opposition to the program.

And statements began to pour forth from headquarters of the farm bloc organizations reiterating their opposition to all subsidies.

There is no doubt that the repeated delays in doing something about the program will not only make it difficult to put the roll back into effect but will also cause prices increases in many cases.

Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson is still said to be in favor of the roll-back program, and is OPA General Manager Chester Bowles.

Statements by Bowles promising that the roll-back program would be carried through have apparently been based on the hope that the subsidy program would be put into effect.

But the next step is up to Jones and he hasn't budged yet.

Murray, AFL, Hague in Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

of them, brown, white, black and the yellow boys of China."

He called for full confidence in the commanders-in-chief of the United Nations: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek and urged "a ruthless struggle against domestic fascism and home-grown Quilting trying to bring about racial disunity."

"The Negro people," he said, "demand no special breaks, no special concessions. All we ask is a chance to fight for our country and against the insidious influence."



Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun



According to OWI there are five "helpful hints" from Hitler via the enemy shortwave: "Make England pay cash for shipments; borrow now and buy now; make periodical searches of the homes of the wealthy to see whether they have more than you do; strike for higher wages; don't buy bonds."

Here are some of the answers, Adolph:

40 field ambulances from the Bronx IWO (\$100,000 in bonds)
1 heavy bomber for the Army from Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Local 30, CIO (\$300,000 in bonds to be purchased by and through the union membership)

1 heavy bomber (so far) from United Auto Workers, CIO.
What's your answer? A bomber, an ambulance, a tank, a heavy machine gun? Don't answer yourself. Get your union local, club, church, synagogue to do the talking. But whether your quota adopts a quota or not, your quota is every penny you can spare. Your money will buy cartridges (used by the millions cost 3 cents apiece).

First aid kits (cost \$3.75 and every fighting man must have one)
machine gun (range in price from \$275 to \$300).

The Third War Loan Drive began Sept. 9. An \$18.75 war bond will buy 625 cartridges. You can't miss!

"WE ARE ENTERING THE COUNTRY PRIMARILY SO THAT, HAVING KNOCKED ITALY OUT OF THE WAR WE CAN SET ABOUT FINISHING OFF OUR MAIN ENEMY IN EUROPE, GERMANY." (From Guidebook issued to troops in Sicily.)

R. T. RIDES AGAIN
A union man not a bit fond
Of the rodent over the pond,
Though not of great means,
He dug in his heels
And paid with his hate for a Bond!

Now Dohley was loved and blond
But somehow men didn't respond
For Daisy was lazy
Her brain work was hazy—
She bought Coty but nary a bond.

A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM
A nationwide cooperative campaign to hold down the cost of living and combat black markets has been announced by the OPA.

The campaign which started Aug. 2, in Columbus, Ga., at a mass meeting of more than 2,000 housewives and merchants, is now under way in more than 25 states and will reach its peak during September when virtually every city, town and county will take

Cheering Italian-American Unity



At Madison Square Garden Free Italy rally, New Yorkers applaud Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Mayor LaGuardia and other speakers who hail the Italian people as United Nations allies in the fight against Hitlerism. More than 10,000 attended the meeting, celebrating the unconditional surrender as the birth of a democratic Italy.

—Daily Worker Photo

What U.S.-Italian Leaders Said at Garden Rally Thursday

The Italian-American Unity Rally in Madison Square Garden Thursday night heard messages from a score of prominent legislative and labor leaders, some of whose speeches were delivered too late to be included in the Daily Worker account of the meeting yesterday.

Following are excerpts from some of the speeches:

Joseph Salerno, president, Massachusetts State CIO:

All of the Italian people are pledging themselves not only to unconditional surrender but to the onward march of the people's revolution. We are demanding the unconditional surrender of the King and the monarchy.

We must learn that we cannot liquidate fascism without liquidating the fascists. Every one of the 50,000 appointees of fascism must be removed. The only people that

have a program and a future for Italy are the progressive liberals and anti-fascists. We want nothing to do with ex-fascists.

We know that the great victories of yesterday were not possible without the workers of Italy—the men and women who have been demonstrating on Italian streets for the past several weeks.

General Eisenhower could never have accomplished this victory without the great forces of organized American labor.

But the greatest factor of all in our victory in Italy was that great and powerful army in one part of the world are fighting our war and saving humanity—the great Red Army, terror of the fascists.

There is a battle here at home against certain people who are more interested to defeat the coming people's revolution in Europe than they are to defeat Hitler, who are more interested to defeat Roosevelt in 1944 than Hitler in 1943.

Assemblyman John J. Lamula: The surrender of Italy is the final step to liberation from the fascist yoke for the Italian people.

Proper understanding and fair treatment now will demonstrate to all people America's integrity.

Arturo Sessa, president Cook's Local 89, AFL:

As a member of the American Federation of Labor, I can only echo the statements made by some of our outstanding leaders, when the Italian workers a few weeks ago defied the martial law issued by the Badoglio-Savoy regime, and went on strike, demanding peace. The

American Federation of Labor then asked the Office of War Information to transmit to the Italian workers a message on behalf of their six million members, that they are behind the Italian workers in their struggle for freedom.

Our purpose is not only to have unity in this struggle against fascism among the ranks of labor, but our aim, regardless of difference of opinion, is to unite all sections of the Italian-American communities throughout the country, behind the national war effort, and behind the struggle for a free and democratic Italy.

Assemblyman Frank Rossetti:

You may have heard that during this conflict the Italian soldiers fighting on the side of the Axis did not have any guns, and you also heard that the American soldiers of Italian origin fighting on the side of the United Nations have covered themselves with glory. My friends, the answer to that is that the American soldiers of Italian origin have something to fight for, and fight like wildcats to preserve it, while the Italian soldiers fighting for Hitler's gang of cutthroats were fighting for nothing but slavery. But now that they have something to fight for, watch their smoke.

State Senator Richard A. Di Cossanzo:

"I live in another world. I'm a believer. But Hitler... I loathe him!"

"That's why I let you in. They've put up notices at St. Just. Anyone who helps prisoners will be shot."

"They led me out. They put off for a day. It was morning. The birds..."

"I'm fifty-eight—getting on, but it's still life. Everything is all mixed up. My husband thought we'd all be ruined through you Communists. I thought so, too. Perhaps that was true—yesterday. But now—I used to take L'Onore. Duane wrote that the Communists were patriots."

"Duane realized that too late. And the Germans came. Now I wonder where the truth is—not the truth for one year, but the real abiding truth."

Her dim eyes rested on the plaster figure of the Crucifix. The grey dawn peeped in through the chinks in the window. Michael thought of Denise, warm and alive. He picked up his cap and said good-bye.

And now Denise was at his side. But she was not laughing. He kissed her and her lips were cold.

"Denise! What's the matter with you? See, I've got away. I've escaped."

She burst into tears and wept noisily like a child. Michael tried to soothe her. "I've escaped!" he kept saying. "Don't cry, Denise!"

"Michael," she said through her tears. "When you kissed me, I felt so terrible. I don't believe I'm alive. You don't understand? I can't tell you what I mean. I feel as though we're all dead and we're only pretending to be alive because the Germans have ordered us to live."

He did not reply at once. He did not want to admit that he had felt like that himself more than once after Arras. He had said to himself he must not be pusillanimous. The thought of Denise sustained him. He imagined for some reason or other that Denise would meet him with a smile, a warm hand, and life. Her despondency perplexed him. He stroked her hand in silence.

They were in the little iron-roller's near the Porte de Valenciennes. It was here that Denise and Claude printed the leaflets. Denise had been calm until the moment she met Michael. She had talked to Claude about the struggle, strength, and victory. Now she was alone with Michael.

"Don't cry, Denise," Michael said.

Claude came in. He did not notice Michael at once and began to chatter excitedly: "We have the type tomorrow. Understand?" Suddenly he cried out: "Michael! You! Now we're saved! Denise, we're saved! Understand?"

For Claude, Michael's arrival was a victory for the cause. His joy helped Michael to revive his strength. He realized they had

been waiting for him. He had been beginning to feel ashamed of himself. Denise had thought he was ashamed on her account.

"We'll get to work," he said. "It's a good thing Claude is with us. Claude, it's remarkable that you've been able to find the type. Now we can print leaflets."

"Five hundred at the most," Denise said with a sigh.

"That's just to begin with, and it's a good thing too! We've got to begin all over again. L'Hermann ran into half a million. But we've beaten all the same. We've got to get over this period. All the decent people are bewildered at present. And the rotters are triumphant. I saw Doriol's paper today. He's as proud as a peacock. You'd think he'd taken Paris. We must live through all this. Do you realize what it means to live through Fascism? Thousands of books will be written about it as an era in history. In a hundred years...

But we'll live through it in our day and we'll win. I'll say we will, and how, Denise!"

Denise clutched his hand. "Michael!" she said.

Michael now appeared to her as she had known him before. That meant that she too was alive. And Paris was alive. And it was possible to live through all this and to win...

"They've got a enormous strength," said Claude. "Troops are passing through every night. Now they're going from the south to the sea. They want to take England."

"They want," Michael smiled. "It has got to be seen whether they will. Did they take Paris? It was simply dropped into their mouths. Anyhow, Churchill isn't Petain. I don't say the Germans haven't great forces. I've seen what a lot of tanks they've got. And they've got organization. Everything's run in the German way. But they'll meet their match, they're bound to meet their match. Maybe in England, maybe in some other place. I don't know, but they'll meet their match. We're stronger."

Denise raised her eyebrows. "How are we stronger?"

"Reckon it up. England—that is, the Navy, the Royal Air Force, the people. America. Then look at the conquered countries. All the nations: Norway, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia—seven, I'm counting them on my fingers. They've got no army, but the people are also a force. And do you think we haven't our own people in Germany? We have. You wait. But the principal force is Russia."

"But they've got the pact," sighed Claude.

"What of it? Hitler is bound to attack them. Do you think he can put up with the idea that such a power exists? Even a child can understand that. The Russians will show him something. We'll see the Red Army, Denise. We're bound to see it."

"Say: 'and how!'" Denise laughed.

"I will—and how!"

Claude went out to get some paper. As he went along he thought over Michael's words. If Michael said a thing it was sure to be true. Claude was smiling in a dirty, forsaken street in half-dead Paris. He looked at the German soldiers and smiled.

He did not see them; he saw something else—a tiny red star amid the white mist. Thin, worn-out with his advancing illness and all the privations he had suffered, he beamed like a child. He took a piece of chalk out of his pocket and after glancing about him, wrote upon a grey patch of wall: "Hitler began it. Stalin will finish it!"—and winked at the blackbird on the blue asphalt.

It was quiet in the workshop. Michael and Denise sat silent with their arms round each other. Then Denise freed herself and said: "You don't know what it's like in Paris now. Yesterday I saw a German club a workman on the head with a revolver. The man fell down, but the German didn't even look back. They arrested Gémier for listening to the London radio. They tortured him two days running. A German officer said to Marie: 'Your father's jacket is blood-stained. Bring a new one.' She brought it. The officer took the jacket and went away with it. Then he

came back and said: 'You're still here? What are you waiting for? Your father is already in the English heaven.' Michael, are they human beings?"

"No. They're Fascists. I've seen just the same. They killed a child. No, I won't talk about it. But there's going to be happiness, Denise, a great happiness! Don't you believe it? You must realize we're going to win. It's as simple as day after night or spring after winter. It can't be otherwise. What fine people we've got! They're ready to lay down their lives. But whom have the others got? Robbers. Or degenerates. We're bound to win! And then there will be happiness. How the people have longed for it! Big, simple happiness. The cobblers would even—to live and breathe, not to fear the sound of footsteps, not to hear the wail of sirens, and to fondle children, and to love, just as you and I... It will be happiness..."

She answered gravely, like an Amen: "So it will."

It was a hot morning. For a long time Andre stayed in his studio. He was afraid to go out. Yesterday he had heard that Laurier had been killed. They had shouted "Jew!" and torn the black bandage from his dead eye.

Andre paced up and down the studio all night long, asking himself what was the use of defending that hill, what was the good of that friendship? They had left him, but had taken Laurier away somewhere. He had looked at the terrible city with one eye. It was a treacherous city.

Why did Andre leave his refuge? Why was he walking about the odious streets?

Again the beauty of his beloved city took hold of him in spite of everything. Paris was still as beautiful as ever in spite of its shame. His fists were clenched, but his eyes could not help admiring what they saw. The grimy houses of the Ile St. Louis, the waters of the Seine, mysterious as Lethe, the dimly perceived, pale sky—all this fascinated and soothed him. He thought: "We have seen many other things besides this; we were, we shall be, we are Lutetia, the ship, the city of Paris."

He walked as far as Chatelet. He was amazed; he still could not get used to the quiet. Motor-cars had disappeared. The people never laughed, and talked in low tones. Under the arcades of the rue de Rivoli there was a dull thudding as the German soldiers entered the shops and restaurants, stamping their feet as though on parade. The women looked paler than before. Either they had stopped making up their faces or they were feeling ill. Everybody tried to look plainer, less noticeable, more insignificant. Like insects, Andre thought. It was a body without a soul—the architecture and bones of Paris. But it was not Paris; it was another and an alien city.

The sound of trumpets made him shudder. He had not noticed that he had reached the Place de l'Opera. Grey-green German bandmen were sitting on the steps of the opera house, blowing trumpets. There was something painfully pauperish in the German march, something akin to the tramping under the arched life was marking time to the soldiers' boots. German officers were lounging on the cafe terraces, surrounded by gaudy girls. But the sky was the same—the high sky of Paris.

Andre leaned against a wall. He tried hard to realize what was going on in front of him, but he was unable to think. A dull torpor took possession of him again. Individual pictures came and went incoherently—an officer with a monocle in his eye, a fountain with a nymph and a dried-up bowl, the tall grass on the paths of the Tuilleries, and a hill, that hill...

It was a girl who roused him. She was selling the evening paper. He waved it aside disdainfully. She whispered like a conspirator: "I know, I have a little sister."

He gave her a coin and glanced casually at the date. He could not help smiling. It was the 14th of July. Perhaps that was why the Germans were blowing the trumpets? Nobody remembered that today was a holiday. Everybody was standing in the milk queues or shrinking in the doorway.

Once upon a time Paris had stormed the Bastille... He saw the night with the merry-go-round and the shiny blue elephant, the chestnut tree and the Chinese lanterns. Where was Jeannette now? Could she possibly be wandering about this accursed town, not recognizing the familiar houses and meeting grey-green Germans instead of friends? Or had she gone away to safety? But where could she escape from all this sorrow? Where could one be safe? De-

SYNOPSIS: France's betrayal has been completed with the acceptance of the armistice terms by that fleeing ghost of treachery—the French government.

THROUGHOUT FRANCE, however, and particularly in Paris itself, French patriots are coming to the fore, sabotaging the enemy-controlled industries, making life unbearable for the Nazis.

AMONG THESE patriots are Michael and Denise Tessa, daughter of the traitorous minister, Paul Tessa. Denise, who left her father's home and became a Communist, is a courageous underground worker. Michael, a Communist leader, is a veteran of the International Brigade, which sought to help stop Hitler in Spain.

came back and said: "You're still here? What are you waiting for? Your father is already in the English heaven." Michael, are they human beings?"

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ceived, I go to meet my death." They were only the words of an advertisement in those days. Nobody wanted to understand that a lonely woman was crying out in the night and that France was crying out with her, dead and covered with the dust of the road and blood.

He was saying all this to himself after he had climbed the stairs to his studio and was standing at the window. The rue Cherche-Midi lay before him. German soldiers were marching down the street. Today Josephine had said: "I'm going to open the restaurant. I got to live." She had looked at Andre with an air of humiliation, as though his silence insulted her. Yes, she would make ragout for the Germans. The cobblers would sell their boots. The florist would die. Another would take her place and hand a bouquet to a monocled German officer. The street was like Paris; nobody could get out of the circle. No, there was no way out. One might as well hang oneself on that hook.

Andre could no longer take his eyes off the dark spot on the grey wall.

When he heard a knock at the door he was embarrassed, as though he had been discovered doing something wrong. It was only when he got to the door that he wondered who it could be. If it was the Germans... but he did not finish the thought.

A German came into the studio. Seeing the grey-green uniform, Andre smiled.

"Anyhow, it will be much better," he said. "You can take me along. I won't bring anything with me."

"Don't you recognize me?" the German said. "I used to live at Madame Coed's. I liked your landscapes very much. We got acquainted with each other in the Smoking Dog."

"The German wanted to shake hands, but Andre did not offer his hand."

"I remember," he said. "You were interested in fishes. It was called—I've forgotten the word." "Ichthyologist."

"Yes, that's it. You told me that Paris would be destroyed. Probably you were more interested in eel-pie than in fish when you were here. You knew all the streets of Berlin. Well, are you satisfied? It's true, you haven't destroyed Paris." He went close up to the German. "But do you think you have taken Paris? Nemesis, monsieur, it's your disease of imagination. Paris has gone away. You'll tell me it will return. I deny it. Josephine has opened her restaurant. People are coming back, but not Paris. Paris will not return. It no longer exists. Not anywhere. And now enough of talk! Take me along."

"Where to?"

"I don't know. You know better. To the Commandant's office, to the wall, to the pit, damn it all!"

The German said nothing. Andre went on shouting abuse. At last the German said: "Why be offensive?"

"It's impossible to be offensive to you. First, you've got tanks; second, bombers; third, machine-guns; fourth, Tommy guns; and fifth, your dull-witted head. As for me, there's that hook. Take me along or I'll strangle you."

"It's not for me to take you anywhere. I don't even know why I came to see you. I suppose I remembered you and felt I'd like to see you. Today the lieutenant told me I was a bad German. It's very odd—maybe tomorrow they'll shoot me."

"Is that so?" There was neither surprise nor sympathy in Andre's voice. He shrugged his shoulders angrily. He had expected death and it turned out to be the ichthyologist with his own private dissatisfactions. "What is it you don't like?" Andre asked. "The food? Or are you afraid your fish will eat you in the Channel?"

"I don't know how to explain it. What is it I don't like? My fellow countrymen in Paris. I don't like the fact that I'm in your studio with this uniform on."

"Ho-ho! So you're an aesthete. Ash-grey tones and so on. But do you realize, monsieur, that I'm a Frenchman?"

"I do realize it. It's the very thing that hinders me from speaking. I thought we were people of the same culture. But there is a gulf between us. I don't know how it can be filled up."

"Neither do I." Andre's voice became more gentle. "It will have to be filled up with blood. It won't be able to be done without blood here."

"Isn't there enough of it already?"

Plenty. But not the right sort. And now go away.

"I know I must go. This is all very much out of place. It was a foolish idea, my coming here. I'm going to ask you a foolish

(Continued on Page 6)

I. L. G. Workers Cable Labor Unity Plea UAW Leader Bids

Union Lookout

The State CIO Council has added Ben Fielding to its staff as research director, Harold Garno, Council secretary, said yesterday. Fielding was formerly a city employee, associated with City Council President Newbold Morris. . . . Officers of the State CIO are working overtime in preparations for the state convention Oct. 29 and 30 in Buffalo.

Vacations with pay are looming for the entire membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, Louis Hollander, co-manager of the ACW's New York Joint Board told a meeting of Local 22 here this week. . . . If the ACW wins this it will be the first major union in the needle trade to accomplish it. . . . The International Fur & Leather Workers, CIO, is also undertaking to establish a similar arrangement for its membership.

The National War Labor Board has granted a \$3 a week increase in pay, retroactive to Feb. 1, to warehouse employees of the Interborough News Co. Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, represents the workers. . . . The National Labor Relations Board has approved Bakers Local 1's application for an election at the Horn & Hardart commissary. The poll will be held within three weeks.

Under a new War Labor Board ruling, firms employing 25 or less people may give merit increases without taking each individual case before the board. Such raises can be given if the total of increases for any person does not exceed 10 cents an hour during any year, beginning with last July, or if the total of increases during any year is not over an average of five cents an hour straight time for all the employees.

Labor has set a record in bond buying that is nothing to sneeze at. The War Production Board's Labor-Management Division reveals that purchases are much higher in plants where joint committees exist than where they don't. The government division adds these significant facts: (1) 27,000,000 workers are enrolled in payroll bond plans today, as compared to 16,000,000 a year ago; (2) they buy \$425,000,000 worth of bonds a month regularly now as compared to \$153,000,000 worth a year ago; (3) there is a 57 per cent jump in the amount set aside by each worker who has increased his purchases from 58 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

Even little things go a long way in developing international labor unity. Stephen Hyk, a member of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, and president of the South Jersey Joint Board found a membership card while sorting wool at his Camden, N. J. job. It had been dropped by a member of a textile workers' union in Australia, source of the wool. Hyk wrote to the Australian Textile Workers Union in Sydney returning the card, and urging greater cooperation between their union and his own. Recently a reply came from R. H. Erskine, secretary of the Australian Textile Workers Union. Erskine thanked him for the card, told how unionists there were working for victory, and extending greetings.

One out of every five people in Warren, O. (pop. 40,000) has signed a CIO petition urging the immediate rollback of prices. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and their Women's Auxiliary did the job of getting public support. They brought tables out on the public square for the first time in the city's history. Earlier, the UE added to the gaiety as well as the history of the town by running a dance in the public square. Fifteen hundred were dancing in the streets.

When the War Labor Board ordered the Atlantic Basin Iron Works to sign a contract with Local 33, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, or else, it provided what the union hopes will be the end of a hide and seek game. Bernard M. Moran, head of the company, had the habit of going into hiding when the union sought to negotiate. It got so bad that the union nicknamed him Bernard A. (Not Available) Moran. On one occasion, the union amused Brooklyn by putting an advertisement in the Brooklyn Eagle declaring Moran "missing." The order, which puts the matter in the hands of the President, and War Labor Board, is expected to end the high jinx.

Jamaica Farm Aid May Extend Stay

By Eugene Gordon

Many of the 10,000 Jamaicans brought to the United States last spring to help farmers through the crisis of the labor shortage may renew their contracts for an additional six months. In that case they would return to their island home next spring rather than this autumn.

This possibility was voiced yesterday by Philip N. Blake, himself a Jamaican, who, with others of his countrymen prominent among the Negro people of New York, has interested himself in the welfare of these volunteers for work on United States farms as their contribution to the anti-fascist war.

Approximately 400 delegates representing the 10,000 Jamaican farm workers were welcomed on Labor Day at Randall's Island by the citizens of New York. A cricket match was played for them, some of the visitors participating in the stadium. The visitors that evening were given a reception and dinner in Harlem.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
The Jamaicans were brought to the United States under contract with their government and ours, on the one hand, between prospective employers in the United States, on the other. Contracts are dated from the men's signing up in Jamaica rather than from the time of their arrival at New Orleans (general center of debarkation).
The Farm Securities Administration has principal charge of the men. They work under the immediate supervision, however, of the War Food Administration. Their contracts definitely stipulate that the Jamaicans be employed in Northern and not in Southern states. The workers are, consequently, scattered through Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blake, in answer to a question about the men's treatment and their feeling about it, replied that, at first, in isolated instances—specifically, Long Island and New Jersey—there had been "one or two unpleasant incidents in relation to a few American citizens."

The incidents had to do with discrimination, with which the Jamaicans are unfamiliar in their own

Polish Rally in Detroit Sept. 19

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Homage to the heroic people of Poland, who have withstood and are fighting the Nazi troops for more than four years, will be paid by Polish Americans in Detroit at a huge mass meeting called for September 19. The rally will be held at Dom Polski, Forest and Chene at 2:30 P. M.

3,000 Petition British Labor, Repudiate Nagler

More than 3,000 New York members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union yesterday cabled the British Trades Union Congress at Southampton, England, a plea for real allied labor unity, including the Soviet Union.

Their action constituted a smashing repudiation of Isidore Nagler, vice-president of their own international, who, a day earlier, as AFL delegate to the British parley, sought to torpedo unity by slandering the Soviet labor movement.

Many numbers of Outlets Local 10, of which Nagler is manager, were among the 3,000 or more signers.

Their petition was one of scores of messages, most of them from official state AFL bodies, locals and individual leaders sent to the British Congress urging full scale labor unity of American, British, Soviet and Chinese unionists for victory and a lasting peace.

100,000 AFLers PETITION

Approximately 100,000 AFL members from New York alone are covered by unity pleas adopted by locals in the city. Thousands of others joined the movement from elsewhere in the country.

Nagler, veteran enemy of the Soviet Union, flouted that sentiment in his presentation before the British meeting. Part of the clique which sought to provoke a rupture in Soviet-American relations over the execution of Ehrlich and Alter, Polish spies, she slandered our Soviet ally, saying:

"Soviet trade unions are not free labor organizations in the democratic sense of the term. We are opposed to any liaison with such trade unions of any country."
An interesting sidelight to Nagler's attack on the Soviet Union lies in the fact that members of his own family, natives of Poland, were saved from assassination by the Nazis, by the Soviet Union and are now being given asylum there.

ILGWU WORKERS PLEA

The ILGWU petition, organized by the Ladies Garment Workers Committee for American-Soviet Friendship, told the British Congress:

"We, the undersigned members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union believe that international trade union unity is necessary for the defeat of the Axis powers and to guarantee organized labor a place at the peace table."

"We are therefore in favor of establishing trade union unity among the American, British and Soviet unions as the necessary backing for the United Nations in their prosecution of the war for victory."

The petition bore this statement in English, Yiddish and Italian and signers represented garment workers of diversified national origin.

"The first and foremost task of all labor and the people is to conclude the war against Hitlerism in the shortest possible time," said a message which Arnold Ames, committee chairman, cabled along with the petition to Britain. "The opening of a major second front in Europe is the surest way of a speedy victory over Hitlerism."

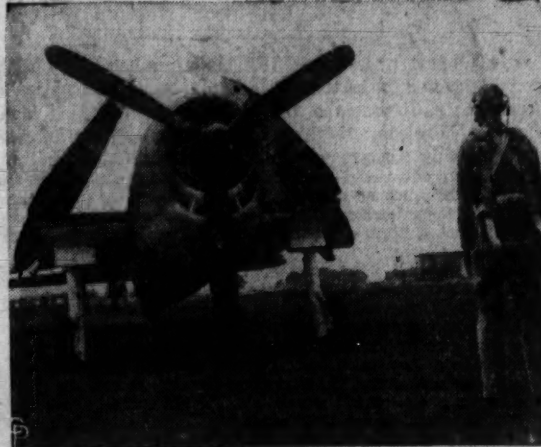
"Secondly, to insure this victory and guarantee a peoples' peace we must strengthen the unity of the three leading powers of the United Nations, namely, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

OTHER AFL UNIONS

Among the many AFL bodies taking a stand for full allied labor unity—in flat contradiction to Nagler's—are the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the Building Service Employees International Union, Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Union, Ohio State Federation of Labor, Connecticut State Federation of Labor, the Winnipeg, Canada, Trades and Labor Council, the Barbenton, O., Central Labor Union, and the Vermont State Federation of Labor.

In New York alone more than 200 outstanding leaders of approximately 100 different AFL international unions joint boards and locals have taken similar action. They include such individuals as Charles W. Hanson, president of the Carpenters & Joiners District Council; William T. Browne, Jr., president of the New Federation of Post Office Clerks; W. M. Welsh, international vice-president of the International Union of Operating Engineers; Frank J. Shanley, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; Bert Kirkman, president of powerful Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; leaders of Painters District Council 9 and Painters District Council 18 and many others.

Hellcat Against the Axis



The Navy presents its newest, speediest and most maneuverable fighter plane, the Grumman Hellcat, shown here with wings folded. It is suitable for both land and carrier basing. It is superior to the Grumman Wildcat and has already seen action against the enemy.

Some Hocus-Pocus 2nd Front Statistics

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—How many Nazi troops are being battered by the Red Army on the Eastern Front, and how many are available to combat an invasion of Western Europe?

This is no academic question. The strongest argument

in favor of a real second front was such a startling discrepancy between the 40 per cent figure in his speech and the 80 per cent figure in General Marshall's report.

Officials there were frankly baffled, but said they had gotten their figures from the War Department. War Department spokesmen were also mystified by the startling gap. "It was pretty clear that Byrnes' figures were based on some kind of statistical hocus-pocus such as throwing in the maximum number of satellite troops, including the Italian."

In any event after these inquiries were made there came the official correction from the War Department which gave a new figure just about half-way between the original figure and Byrnes estimate.

Even if General Marshall's revised figure of two-thirds of the Nazis being engaged by the Soviet in "deadly and exhausting combat" is accepted it becomes a powerful argument in favor of an immediate second front in Europe.

General Marshall's report tells the exciting and inspiring story of how the United States Army has been built up to a powerful military force of more than seven million men.

Surely it is not asking too much when the people of the Soviet Union and the whole world urge that this great Army combined with that of England tackle at most one third of the Nazi Army.

Furniture Union Heads Wire TUC

International officers of the CIO furniture workers yesterday cabled greetings to the British Trades Union Congress in Southport.

"We share your determination to see that all forces of the United Nations are soon firmly united in an invincible pioneer movement to crush German fascism," said their message, signed by Morris Muster, president, Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, and Ernest Marsh, director of organization, of the United Furniture Workers.

"We stand firmly behind CIO policy to do everything possible, together with your great Congress, to establish international trade union unity among all sections of the labor movement in Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., China and the U.S.A., and in all free nations of the world, so that together we may speed victory and help forge a people's peace."

This correspondent called up

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It was more than three months ago that A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, sounded the warning that the railroads were headed for a manpower crisis.

Now, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has sounded the same warning, though a little late.

"The United States is headed for a crisis in railroad manpower unless drastic remedies are undertaken immediately," Eastman declared last week.

NEGROES BANNED

From all the train accidents

which have been occurring throughout the country any layman could figure out something was wrong with the railroad situation.

The trouble is—not enough workers. And Mr. Eastman put forth a thirteen-point program to ease the situation.

There is only one catch. He ignored the largest reservoir of railroad workers—Negroes.

In all his talk of the various steps that should be immediately undertaken Eastman did not once refer to the hiring of Negro workers or the halting of discriminatory practices which keeps them in the ranks of common laborers.

And the ODT did not see fit to mention the investigation of these

Amalgamated Buys \$2,520,000 War Loan Bonds

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers yesterday purchased \$2,520,000 of the Third War Loan, under its own slogan: "We Clothe the Army and Navy."

Of the amount subscribed yesterday, the national Amalgamated office took \$600,000; the Amalgamated Insurance Fund, \$1,800,000, and the Laundry Workers' Benefit Fund, \$120,000.

The amount subscribed, Jacob S. Potofsky, union secretary-treasurer, declared yesterday, is exclusive of war bonds being purchased during September and October by Amalgamated members throughout the country which are expected to total \$2,500,000 per month.

"The \$2,520,000 Third War Loan bonds purchased by the national office of the Amalgamated and its two subsidiaries," Mr. Potofsky said, "is only an initial subscription and does not include purchase by local unions and Joint Boards affiliated with the Amalgamated or purchases by members and their families."

FUNDS AND UNIFORMS

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mr. Potofsky said, gladly accepted the task from the Treasury Department of helping clothe our armed forces by making funds available, as well as making the uniforms themselves.

While figures are not available for First and Second War Bond purchases by Amalgamated members, Mr. Potofsky said the union and its subsidiaries alone purchased \$15,000,000 of these two issues.

The union secretary-treasurer proposed that a committee be appointed in each shop to promote the purchase of bonds and to report the amounts to the union office. While the Third War Loan Drive will be conducted only in September, the Amalgamated Clothing the Army and Navy campaign will continue until Oct. 31, he said. The union has devised a special poster for exhibition in each shop.

NEGROES-FIGHT SCHOOL JIM-CROW

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A committee of Negro and white citizens of this town has been formed for the purpose of fighting the Jim Crow policies of the Hillburn school board and J. Edgar Davidson, its president, in their determination to bar the 80-odd Negro children from the local "white" school.

The Negro children, in the meantime, are still "on strike" from the 45-year-old wooden structure to which they have been relegated. They are supported by their parents and the entire Negro community. The "white" school from which they are barred stands across the road, not more than two city blocks away.

Davidson, who waves the Negro parents' protest aside with the remark that, even so, they are "better off than they would be in Georgia" and who has received a postcard telling him that the town would be better off if he were in Georgia, declares that the road is the dividing line between two school districts.

Davidson made this explanation after being notified by Charles A. Brind, Jr., counsel for the State Department of Education, that it was "necessary" for the Hillburn school board to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation.

Davidson explains that all the children on one side of the road will go to one school while all on the other side would go to the other school.

It happens that the road divides the Negro and the white communities almost in half. The result is, with the new ruling, that segregation of the Negro children from the

white children would still exist, although not 100 per cent.

Hillburn has an overall population of about 500, most of whom are Negroes. They are self-respecting, hard-working people who have been made shy and retiring by the Hearst papers' periodic write-ups characterizing them as "Jackson Whites" and branding them "backward" and "feeble-minded."

Everybody who has come into contact with them knows this to be a lie.

Most of the adult Negro population works in the local mills and shops. Most of them, also, are trade unionists. Fifty-eight Negro young men have gone into the armed services from Hillburn.

The newly formed committee pledges a fight to a victorious finish against the school board's policy of segregation.

Argentine Fascists Plotting Disturbances

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 10 (UP).

—Reports from Buenos Aires today said that special units of the Argentine police are guarding the U. S. Embassy and the ambassador's residence in the Palermo residential district to prevent possible disturbances.

Instead Eastman suggests, and this is all very well, the further use of women, the use of Mexican

UAW Leader Bids Manpower Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Richard T. Frankenstein, vice-president and aircraft division director of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), said today that engineering problems, design changes, faulty material supply and delayed conversion or retooling of plants—not labor shortages—have been responsible for the lag in aircraft production.

"It is the considered opinion of our organization that unlimited supplies of labor to the industry in the month of July would have served to increase the output of no more than one out of the scores of aircraft plants in America," he said.

In a statement directed to Army, production, manpower and War Labor Board officials, Frankenstein warned, however, that labor shortages would threaten the "entire industry within a few months" and that the failure of the Boeing plant at Seattle to meet its August production schedule was only a foretaste of what will happen unless aircraft plants use labor more effectively.

DEFER PLANE WORKERS

Meanwhile, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Coons of the Selective Service system announced that an additional 60-day extension of deferments of aircraft production workers in California and Washington had been authorized. The present 60-day extensions, granted individuals at the request of their employers, expire Oct. 1.

Frankenstein charged that the Office of War Mobilization has "clearly failed to meet the emergency" in the aircraft production problem, and said its only contribution has been the labor priorities plan "and the implied threat of national service legislation" contained in the West Coast plan announced last week-end.

He endorsed the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore bill for an over-all Office of War Mobilization with provision for labor representation. In addition, he proposed:

- 1.—An immediate conference of labor, management and government on aircraft production problems.
- 2.—Elimination of wastage of materials, machines and manpower on planes of doubtful military efficiency.
- 3.—Design changes to minimize interference with production.
- 4.—Redistribution of contracts and concentration of civilian production.
- 5.—Equalization of aircraft wages with those in shipyards.
- 6.—Adjustment of working conditions to eliminate absenteeism and turnover among women workers; action to meet housing, medical, eating, child care and shopping problems of workers.

(Continued from Page 1)

"Canadian Wartime Labor Board, composed of equal representation from the Trades and Labor Congress, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods," was adopted by the convention as an aid to "avert internal conflicts and strengthen labor's fight for total war policies."

Declaring that the question of the invasion of Europe "increases the need for labor unity," the TUC warned that "continuing divisions in the ranks of the Canadian trade union movement and the refusal of the government to give full representation and partnership in the war effort, have the effect of reducing the strength of labor's role at the present time."

The Wartime Labor Board would "coordinate Canadian labor's wartime activities and prevent poaching and interference warfare of one union against another."

The resolution further declared that such a three-way body would enable labor to "press more effectively upon the government the common demands of all labor unions for total war policies, labor representation and genuine wartime legislation to protect labor's rights and thus enable the labor movement to exert its full, united efforts behind the job of winning the war and the peace to follow."

B'kly Tenants To Picket Sunday

The tenants association of 1775 East 18th St., Brooklyn, will hold a "cost of living" rent demonstration by baby carriage picket lines Sunday, Sept. 12, at 12 noon. Participating in the demonstration will be the C. I. O. Community Council representing trade unionists in the area. A street meeting is planned to tell the neighborhood that rent increases are against the President's "hold the line order."

Argentine Fascists Plotting Disturbances

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—Reports from Buenos Aires today said that special units of the Argentine police are guarding the U. S. Embassy and the ambassador's residence in the Palermo residential district to prevent possible disturbances.

Instead Eastman suggests, and this is all very well, the further use of women, the use of Mexican

workers and prisoners-of-war, regional pools of trained workers, labor-management committees and better eating and training facilities in the yards.

At the FEPC, where officials are busily at work on the forthcoming hearings, they admitted being surprised by the failure of ODT to list Negro workers as the largest source of manpower supply for the railroads.

The FEPC is investigating 22 railroads and 14 railroad unions on charges of discrimination against Negroes. Among the railroads are the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Illinois Central, and all the railroads operating in the South.

On the whole the ODT program sounds sensible except for that one glaring omission. The railroads are urged to prepare replacement schedules on draft-age workers to organize employee recruiting drives, to determine what jobs could be filled by women and hire them, to use Mexican workers and prisoners of war.

One of the points in the program is the need to inaugurate immediate action to improve housing, eating and commissary facilities. Another is "a program of systematic labor-management cooperation" with the ODT hitting out that "thus far management has not manifested the necessary interest."

Giants Rap Braves 10-2 With 6 Runs in the 5th

By C. E. Dexter

The Giants gave Mel Ott a vote of confidence yesterday as he signed a three-year contract to manage the club by smashing out a rousing 10-2 victory over the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds. The game was put on ice by a six-run fifth inning which saw the Giants put together seven singles.

The score at the time was 4-2 and the rally made even Ottie smile from the shadow of the dugout.

Van Lingle Mungo started for the Otters but was forced to leave in the fifth inning because of blisters on his fingers. Johnny Allen took over and held the Braves scoreless for the rest of the distance. Al Javery was on the mound for the Boston but lasted only until the fifth when the big rally sent him to the showers as young Cordoni took over.

The Giants scored two in the third inning on a double by Nap Reyes, a single by Kerr, a sacrifice by Mungo and an error on Rucker's ground ball by Eddie Joost.

They added two more in the fourth when Medwick singled to center, Lombardi went out easily, Mead singled to left and scored behind Medwick when Clyde Klutts throw to second in an attempt to nab Mead went into center field. The Braves came back with a pair of tallies in the fifth when Joost, Holmes and Ryan drew successive walks. Charlie Workman then hit a fly to center which brought Joost across and then Ross bounded out to short to bring in Holmes.

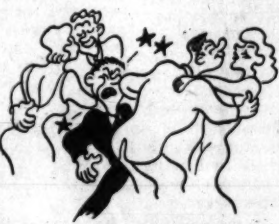
At this juncture the Giants started to tee off on Javery. Rookies Kerr, who was supposed to be all-field no-hit in the minors, opened with an infield hit. Johnny Allen, who relieved Mungo, was safe on a fielder's choice. A moment later Kerr stole third. Witek kept things rolling by rapping a single into right to score Kerr. Sid Gordon belted a single to center which brought in Allen. Medwick followed suit with a one baser to left to tally Witek. This was enough for Javery and Cordoni came in to pitch. Lombardi greeted him with

another single to left to score Gordon with run No. 4. Mead hit still another single to right and chased in Medwick. Reyes hit the sixth single of the inning to center and that brought in Lombardi with run No. 6. . . . Kerr brought the frame to a close by hitting into a sharp double play. And that was that. . .

GIANTS JOTTINGS

The boys were congratulating Ottie all day over his new contract. . . . Johnny Rucker was chased out of the game after a brief argument with the umpire. . . . There were 3,779 fans in the place to see the game. . . . Reyes, Kerr have been hitting hard since coming up from Jersey City. . . . Kerr, though, is no hitter and will do well to wind up the season with a .225 mark. . . . Reyes, however, can hit a rather long ball.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY



THE VETERANS
of the
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
Present Their Seventh Annual
Fall Dance
Saturday, October 9th
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. and 8th Ave.
RALPH HAYES AND ORCHESTRA
Admission 85c. At Door \$1.10
Tax included

What's On

Tonight
Manhattan
THIRTIETH ST. PLAYHOUSE presents: Josh White and his guitar and his songs of protest; Bob Dorsey and his piano, and his "off-beat" singing; Anthony Davis, in his exhibition of Latin American dances; Folk Dance exhibitions. Sub. Sec. 52 E. 13th St.

Register Now with the EAFIM GEERSH Ballet School
For Adults & Children
2300 CONEY ISLAND AV., B'way, N.Y.
Monday and Wednesday, 4 to 7 P.M.
Saturday, 12 to 2 P.M.
Also: 1028 B'way, N.Y. Sat. 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED Talent
FOR OCTOBER 15 SHOW
Actors - Dancers - Singers - Comedians
Audience of 4,000 guaranteed
Apply Monday evening Sept. 13
106 East 14th St., New York
NEW YORK STATE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

UNITY
Enjoy Indian Summer
For Late Vacations Camp will be open through SEPT. 19th
Good Food - Entertainment
All Sports
New York Office: 1 Union Sq. West
Algonquin-6071

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT TONIGHT?
Manhattan YCL's
"County Capers"
ALL-STAR REVUE
DANCING TO ALTERNATING BANDS
Irving Plaza Grand Ballroom
13th Street and Irving Place
Curtain Time - 9:00 P.M.
Subs: 44c and 65c
Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop

GENIUS, INC. is throwing a farewell party to Dave Platt, America's leading film critic on Sat., Sept. 11th, 8 to 10 P.M. at 111 W. 45th St., prior to his leaving for Hollywood. There will be Broadway, Hollywood comedians, celebrities, singers plus Joe Pape, Fred Keating and others. All funds to go to two anti-fascist newspapers. Admission 50c.

PESTERBROOK FRIELER won't be there. He'd better not grab a woman's affair. But you are invited by him or by Jean. To meet the lady just in from the deep. Spartacus Club, 248 W. 24th St. Dancing etc. 50c. Proceeds Anti-Fascist Drive.

STUDIO PARTY. Only those wishing to contribute toward Russian War Relief invited to join our fun. Entertainment, cozy atmosphere. Also Sunday, 44 E. 21st St. 8:30 P.M.

COME ONE, COME ALL. Gals Carnival, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Dancing, entertainment, amusements. Auctions: Rail-roads Club and 21 A.D. of the C.P. 702 St. Nicholas Ave. Benefit Daily Worker. Admission 50c.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 111 W. 80th St. 7th-4-0122. Registration begins Sept. 13. All instruments-voice. Pre-School classes, all theoretical subjects. Music Appreciation, Band, Ensemble, Chorus, bulletin available.

RAZAAR
HATS OF QUALITY AND STYLE made for all hair combs. Buy them at the Millinery Bazaar Friday, Sept. 17, 4 P.M. Sat. 10th, 1 P.M. Sun. 10th, 1 P.M. at 77 FIVE AV. N.Y.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943

Sgt. Louis' Army Tour Helps Negro-White Goodwill-LIFE



JOE LOUIS

Standings

(As of Thursday night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	49	.623	—
Cleveland	69	60	.535	11½
Washington	71	62	.534	11½
Detroit	69	61	.531	12
Chicago	66	63	.512	14½
Boston	62	70	.470	19½
St. Louis	58	71	.450	22½
Philadelphia	44	84	.344	36

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	88	44	.667	—
Cincinnati	72	58	.554	15
Brooklyn	72	59	.550	15½
Pittsburgh	70	66	.515	20
Chicago	61	69	.469	26
Boston	56	69	.448	28½
Philadelphia	58	73	.443	29½
New York	45	84	.349	41½

Games Today
Boston at New York
Philadelphia at Brooklyn
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati
St. Louis at Chicago

NEW MASSES

B
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writes on
HITLER'S UPRISINGS IN AMERICA
in the new
NEW MASSES

(The current issue of LIFE magazine has a two-page spread devoted to the tour of Joe Louis around the nation's Army posts. In nine photos Sgt. Joe is shown boxing with George Nicholson, watching a parade of Army nurses, autographing a wounded soldier's chest cast and visiting a large group of wounded men. In an article which accompanies the pictures LIFE points out that Joe's visits are valuable not only because they provide entertainment for the men but because they help create good-will among Negro and white soldiers. . . . We reprint the article here. . . . Ed. Note.)

"At Fort Devens, Mass., on Aug. 30, Sergeant Joe Louis began a 100-day boxing and physical-fitness tour under auspices of the Army's Special Service Division. His day at Devens was typical of the crowded routine of handshaking, oratory and boxing which he will pursue at training camps, posts and stations from coast to coast during the next three months. At each he will fight three two-minute rounds with his old sparring partner, First Sergeant George Nicholson.

"To those who remember the tongue-tied, taciturn title-winner of six years ago, Joe's present personality is a revelation of what metamorphoses public life and Army life can work. Affable and at home on his feet, he gives a graceful and fluent talk on physical fitness and how to be a good soldier. He responds quickly and good-humoredly to unceasing questions fired at him by soldier fans. The most frequent question was, 'How much do you weigh now?' Answer: 'Just 215. That's ten pounds over my fighting weight.' Question: 'Who's the hardest puncher you ever fought?' Answer: 'Max Baer, but he never hit me.' The next 100 days will be no picnic for Joe, for apart from the physical exertion of daily boxing he will have the strain of constant public appearance. At the end of his swing the Army hopes to send him on a tour overseas. There is no doubt that Joe's trip has proved a success from its inception. And in it many find not only educational and morale-building values, but also a quiet parable in racial good will, for hard-working Joe makes a good impression and hundreds of white soldiers, officers and men, are proud to shake his hand."

Soviet Blows Doomed Italy, Says Izvestia

(Continued from Page 1)

was sealed, and the same fate awaits the other German accomplices.

On the night following June 9, 1940, when Italy entered the war on the side of Germany, Mussolini proclaimed from the balcony of the Palazzo Venice in Rome: "We have but one slogan burning in the hearts of the Italians from the Alps to the India Ocean—this slogan is to be victorious."

Italy, which has now surrendered, can summarize the results. In three years of war it "glutted itself to death with victories." It lost more than a million of its picked troops, a good number of which found their graves in the Don steppes, on the Voronezh plains and in the Severn Donets. Italy lost its "empire," which exceeded the area of its own territory tenfold. Italy lost a great part of its navy and mercantile fleet and a considerable part of its air force. In North Africa and beyond the Volga camps are filled with Italian war prisoners.

STRAIGHT TO BERLIN
Now when Italy is out of action and the Nazi camp is split it is clear to all thinking people that new and extremely favorable conditions are at hand for the speedy destruction of Hitlerite Germany.

Hitler Wails Over Italy's 'Betrayal'

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Adolf Hitler, speaking in a listless monotone drained of the hysterical oratory of more victorious speeches, today denounced Italy's surrender as a "shameful betrayal" and asserted that despite the fate of its Axis partner, "all efforts to smash Germany will fail."

Breaking a silence of almost six months, Hitler addressed the German people by radio from his headquarters, presumably Berchtesgaden. The customary fanfare attaching to Der Fuehrer's speeches in the past was absent. Apparently reading his text, he spoke at top speed and apparently without an audience. At times he reverted to the thick, Austrian accent he had almost overcome in previous speeches.

In bitter denunciation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the present Italian government, he charged that Italy was "betrayed" by the same Italian leaders who prevented Benito Mussolini from driving his country into the war in 1939.

He said that Germany would fight on despite the fate of her Axis partner, not only breaking the Allied air attacks on the Reich, but paying them back.

He related how Mussolini received "shameful treatment" in the Badoglio coup d'etat, the final factor of which was Il Duce's demand for "increased power for the successful conduct of the war."

"I was, and still am, happy to describe this great and loyal man as my friend."

Der Fuehrer's voice rose in anger as he turned his attention to Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel. He said Badoglio had promised the Germans that Italy never would capitulate. He charged that on the day the armistice was signed, King Victor Emmanuel assured the German charge d'affaires in Rome that Italy would stand by Germany.

"Do you think I feel easy about it?" the German said. "We can't go on living as we do. Everybody hates us. I was walking down the rue Monge yesterday. A woman came along. She caught sight of me and bolted as if I was death himself. Personally I've never killed anyone, but that's of no significance. I might say Hitler is to blame. That would be the easiest. But it isn't true. I'm to blame as well. One must draw conclu-

About Novikoff, The Forgotten 'Little' Cub

It is a sadder Lou Novikoff who is completing his second full season with the Cubs. Sadder because he's strictly a second stringer on a second division team; no wiser because he can't figure out what's to be done about it. "If I were striking out all the time, I could understand it," he said, "but I keep hitting and it don't go any place."

Naturally, he is thinking of next year . . . and what's to become of him. He doesn't want to be traded. "I like Chicago," he said, "and the fans have been very kind. I think they like me." He is cognizant, too, of being in no position to object to a cut in salary for '44, yet he insists he can't . . . and won't . . . take a slash. "How can I?" he asked. "With taxes and bonds and my family I can't save anything now!"

As he remembers, an Alameda (Cal.) sports writer first christened him the "Mad Russian," and he likes the name.

"My oldest little girl calls me that," he chuckled. "She can't say Novikoff very well, so when anybody asks her who her daddy is, she tells 'em the Mad Russian."

KID BROTHER—THERE WAS A PLAYER!

This is rather a strange world for Novikoff, especially since he's more or less the forgotten Cub. He gets a little homesick on road trips, spends most of his time writing to his wife and mother and a couple of brothers in the Army. One named Paul, makes Lou kinda feel bad whenever he thinks of what a ball player he would have made. "Six feet two," said Lou, "and 195 pounds and could do everything better than me. But he didn't care about playing."

If I had it to do over again I would have tied him hand and foot and carried him into some minor league camp and made him try. He would have made me look sick. Natural ability."

Novikoff wishes now he had not acquired such a "name" before coming to the Big Time. "I knew people expected a lot of me," he said simply, "and I tried awfully hard to produce. I'm really improved in my fielding, too. . . . I don't charge a ball like it was going to bite me any more. But now I can't hit and I'm supposed to hit, above everything else. Oh, well. . . ." and his voice trailed off into a disheartening silence.

Yet every time Lou steps to the plate, in his infrequent appearances this year, even the rival benches sit up a little straighter and watch expectantly. The opposition hasn't yet accustomed itself to the notion that maybe he isn't ever going to hit. You kinda feel sorry for him up there, swinging away, pressing . . . trying . . . bearing down . . . undoubtedly praying for the magic touch that yet isn't there.

Satchel Out for Revenge Tomorrow

The Kansas City Monarchs' Le Roy (Satchel) Paige, Negro baseball's most famous pitcher, will be shooting for revenge on Dave Barnhill, New York Cubans' ace, when they go to the mound tomorrow in the feature game of a Yankee Stadium twin bill. Barnhill humbled Paige the last time the Monarchs invaded New York. Dave went the limit to an 8-5 victory that day as the Cubans pounded Paige for eight hits and five runs in three innings.

Bonds Buy Battleships
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

The Fall of Paris

(Continued from Page 4)

question. I don't know why, but it's been worrying me quite a lot. It's a question of grammar. This street is known as Cherche-Midi; that means: 'I look for midday.' Why?"

"That was what the lodges were called once upon a time. They had to look for where they could get a meal for nothing. Only the street didn't seek it. People used to sleep soundly here with the shutters shut and coverlets on the beds. As for the street, it was looking for the night. And now your people have come."

"Do you think I feel easy about it?" the German said. "We can't go on living as we do. Everybody hates us. I was walking down the rue Monge yesterday. A woman came along. She caught sight of me and bolted as if I was death himself. Personally I've never killed anyone, but that's of no significance. I might say Hitler is to blame. That would be the easiest. But it isn't true. I'm to blame as well. One must draw conclu-

sions. I'll try. Au revoir."

"Good-bye. Perhaps you'll turn out to be a decent fellow tomorrow, but then I shan't see you. Decency has now got to be proved with blood. That's the low sort of things we're living in. And it's impossible to understand anything. Why have you come here? It's all nonsense. If you were a Communist, it would be a different matter. They may be able to do something. They've nearly won here before. But now we've got Tessa and your lieutenant. But what are you going to do? You're alone in the field. And so am I. And together we don't make two. We make nothing. Life is against us. If you're a decent fellow you won't misjudge me for giving you a bad reception. You were a German from Lubek, a bit of a crank. You drank Calvados. And now you're a grey-green soldier. It's all a question of Paris."

The German went out, and Andre forgot him at once, as though nobody had ever come in. He walked up and down the studio several times. The blue dusk floated in at the window. A landscape hung opposite the window. Andre stopped and peered

LOW DOWN

Painting Some Word Portraits of 3 Baseball Vets in the News

NAT LOW

Bill Dickey: 6 feet 1½ inches tall with typical southern accent and crow's-feet around the eyes from smiling and laughing in his pleasant way. Born in tiny town of Bastrop, Louisiana, June 6, 1907, which makes him no younger as baseball players go. Has amassed so many records since coming to the Yankees in 1928 that it would take a full column just to list them. One of the true greats of the game, considered by many to be the greatest catcher in baseball history. A lifetime batting average of .312 with 1166 runs batted in and 196 home runs. . . . The tie between the present day Yankees and the famed and feared Bombers of Ruth, Gehrig, Combs, Inc. . . . Left-handed batter. Longlegged and spindly too, but terrific power at the plate as he holds bat with ease and whips balls mostly with wrists. Wonderful baseball temperament. Always struggling to win but keeps calm and cool and never allows heat of battle to upset him. . . . Only real mixup on ball field some eight years ago when he busted jaw of Carl Reynolds after little fracas at plate. . . . Holds major league record for catching more than 100 games for thirteen consecutive years. In 15 years of big league ball has made the phenomenally small total of 102 errors. Splendid arm, and has thrown out the best runners in the league who have had the nerve to attempt a steal on him. . . . Much liked and respected by players, managers, writers and fans. . . . Was supposed to have been through at the season's start but after resting early part of campaign began to get warm along about late June and is now hanging pill for sensational .367. . . . With world series nearing, the old warhorse is acting frisky and may well be the hero of the series. A money player if there ever was one, especially when the chips are really down. Nickname "Sweet William" but Poison Ivy to foes. . . .

MEL OTT: Of leg-lifter himself. Known to all baseball fans as the man who picks his right leg way up right before stepping into the ball from the left hand side of the plate. A giant immortal although never the real power hitter his home run record might suggest. The convenient distance of the right field stands in the Polo Grounds has made him appear a stronger hitter than he actually is. . . . Small, quiet, reticent and nervous. So much so that the miserable foldup of the Giants this year sent him to bed with nervous disorders. . . . Came up to Jason McGraw when he was only 16 and a catcher. Soon came up to right field where he has been ever since—a total of 15 years. Lifetime batting average of .318 and has hit 445 homers, the great majority of them at the Polo Grounds. . . . One of the better fielders and throwers in the game he has made a science of playing hits off the right field wall in the P. G. . . . An arm which ranks with the best and very few runners ever take third on a single to right field. . . . Not much sense of humor, a bit too serious at times but well liked by all and immensely popular with the fans—even those who follow the Dodgers. . . . His popularity is best manifested by the applause he gets in Ebbets Field. . . . Replaced four, reactionary, disliked Bill Terry as Giant pilot in 1942 and has been a good pilot, too, despite the thorough ineptness of the Giant ownership. Thursday signed to 3-year contract as manager of team and should be piloted rather than congratulated. Ottie's too nice a guy to see in the baseball burghouse which he is going to wind up in if nothing is done to help the Giants. . . .

Whit Wyatt: His forebears came from England, he was born in Georgia and finally landed in Brooklyn. Big, strong, silent, except when he thinks an umpire has made a wrong decision. Stately, severe and fiery tempered, he is just about the best pitcher in baseball on any one given day. Fame and success came late. After knocking around in the minors for years (an early stay in the big time was fruitless) he came up to the Dodgers from Milwaukee in 1939 and rode on the great train to fame with those merry madcaps of 1941. . . . Won 22 games that year with his blazing fast ball and splendid control setting the batters back on their heels. Rose to the occasion every time the Dodgers were threatened and more than any other man (except possibly Camillo) was responsible for the Dodgers' victory. . . . Keen student of the game as well as the more important things happening in the world. Reads the papers avidly and has serious opinions about world politics. . . . Although a Southerner, has come out for Negroes in the major leagues, and that is the tip-off on his understanding. . . . Started the year with bad shoulder and won only four games. . . . Then heat of summer got his arm working again and set him winging with seven wins in a row, the latest a one-hitter over the Braves. A deliberate worker on the mound he is also a good hitter, taking a solid, healthy cut at the plate. Only shortcoming as a star is uncontrollable temper which can and does burst into full flame at a moment's notice. But all in all a good guy who knows what the score is. . . .

Fund Drive Stuff

And in the mail, this letter:

"Dear Nat Low:

"I hope this two dollars will put you in the lead in the fund drive. For my two dollars I will take the following:

Leo Durocher's Gray Hair . . . \$50.32
Max Schmeling . . . 00.02
Nat Low's Cabashon . . . 00.01
Camp Unity Staff Baseball Team . . . 00.50

TOTAL . . . \$50.85

"The other \$11.15 is to celebrate (now don't get drunk) the fall of Italy, which has just come over the radio. . . . Now let get serious for a moment. I am 13 years old and live in the Bronx. I spent my vacation at my aunt's house in the country. She subscribes to the Daily Worker and I chipped in 50¢ per cent of the contribution, and although Samuel Putnam is her favorite she agreed to my choice as it goes to the Daily Worker anyway. . . . Sincerely yours, JACKIE"

Every dollar lent makes another dent in the Axis. Buy every War Bond you can.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
Daily Sunday
1 time 25 50
2 times 40 80
3 times 55 100
4 times 70 120
5 times 85 140
Phone Algonquin 4-7400 for nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.
DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily, For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P.M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

(Bronx)
137TH, 445 E. Five large attractive rooms, near transit, quiet house, automatic hot water, central heating, without refrigerator, many closets, phone service. \$31 up.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Manhattan)
YOUNG COUPLE OFFER room to young person. Large, cheerful, sunny, full view Hudson. Near Ind. SUBWAY, WA. 7-5232.

GIRL TO LOOK FOR and share apt. References exchanged. I have some furniture. Write Box 54, c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT

RIVERSIDE DR., 194 (137) 437. Spacious front room, private washroom, telephone. Phone.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT

(Bronx)
INTERVALE AVE., 941 (Apt. 5P). Room for rent, elevator apt. Near station. Clean.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT WANTED

(Manhattan)
REFINED WOMAN wishes room. Willing stay in two evenings with child. Levy, 131 W. 74th St. SC. 4-6039.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT

GIRL DESIRES LARGE unfurnished room with refined family. References exchanged. Write Box 54, c/o Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED

MAN OR BOY to work in print shop. No skill necessary. 35 E. 12th St., 7th floor. Mr. Kueber.

SUPERINTENDENT

Two family clean house, oil burner, full duties, 3 large rooms. MO. 9-2754.

August 1940—July 1941
(The End)

Art Today

Fifty-Seventh Street Gets a Blood Transfusion

THE A.C.A. GALLERY—63 E. 57TH ST.—SEPT. 8-25.

Fifty-Seventh Street has just gotten a "shot in the arm" with the opening of the A.C.A. Gallery (American Contemporary Art) at its new quarters, 67 E. 57th St.

The A.C.A. is an old and well-loved friend, as is the genial, round Herman Baron who presides over it. For ten years the gallery was located in Greenwich Village, and for ten years it has been "receptive to new ideas, gave encouragement to all schools, and especially sponsored art that was concerned with subject matter and social themes." No "ivory tower" this A.C.A. but a gallery with a rich history of using art directly and actively in the social struggle. Countless fund raising auctions and exhibits for Spain, China, war relief, defense of civil liberties, the New Masses and the Daily Worker have been held there.

The list of artists who had their first showings at the A.C.A. and who have since achieved "reputation and recognition" is a long one. The artist who was anti-fascist long before it was "fashionable" found a home at the A.C.A. when other galleries were closed to him. The whole development of "social" art in New York has its roots here.

The move from "downtown" to "uptown" has raised the question whether the new location implied a change in policy. To this Mr. Baron has answered with an emphatic "No."

The opening exhibition is one that promises a rich season of shows. The main room of the gallery is given over to war paintings, one of the first exhibitions of war paintings to be held on 57th Street. It is very significant that the A.C.A. Galleries should have opened its new home to the public with an exhibit dealing with the war against fascism.

It is significant when we remember that the heart and center of world culture, the old continent is at the moment submerged under the barbarism of Fascism, which enslaves all expressions of culture, to say nothing of expressions about war against Fascism. The artists in this show freely paint what they feel about the war. That they can do so lends an emphasis to the meaning of Democracy. This exhibition has meaning to every American for he can justly be proud of it as the expression of his own unique position in the world today, his position as a man who is free to fight Fascism, living in a country which is organized for this fight. This show is therefore, also his expression of this fight.

The artists paint in many different styles. These styles range from the realistic (as we see things) to the symbolic (the people represent overall human expressions such as religion, starvation, etc.). The pictures reproduced here give some indication of this range. But all these paintings are held together by the unanimity of interest, that is subjects dealing with the war. For this reason unlike most shows dealing with a diversity of subject, and painted in different styles, it is not difficult to pass from one painting to another. For people, or students who are just beginning to feel their way through different styles of painting we can think of no better introduction to an understanding of painting than a study of this group of paintings.

The subjects of the canvases are very varied. They deal with scenes on the home front, soldiers departure or furloughs, farmers, the soldiers at the front, and many others. The styles for the most part are what today is loosely termed modern.

For those who have in the past turned away from Modern Art as something out of this world, this show will be a revelation. In fact, although we walk into a room almost exclusively filled with modern works of Art, we soon begin to feel that we have not walked into an entirely different world from the one we live in daily, as is the case with most modern Art. If we study each picture carefully we soon find that it conveys to us something that is kin to us in this world.

We cannot say enough of the sensitivity and courage which is revealed by H. Baron in the assembly of this show. His courage and sensitivity have become the bridge between the people who long to see the world expressed in cultural terms and between those few accomplished and equally courageous artists who do not hesitate to give substance to this expression.

The Art Council offers one criticism. The calibre of work is not uniformly high. There are some very weak pictures included. A stricter standard of admission should have been adhered to, even if this had resulted in a smaller exhibition.

We look forward with lively anticipation and relief to the general effect on 57th Street of this gallery with a philosophy of "social" art among a group of galleries with the philosophy that "anything" that sells is art. The contrast will be wonderful to behold!

THE ART COUNCIL.

Mike Gold is back from vacation. His column "Change The World" will appear on Monday.

Now at ACA Gallery



PARTISANS



FASCISM

Three paintings that can be seen at the A.C.A. Gallery, 63 East 57th St. "Partisans" by William Gropper; "Fascism" by Harry Sternberg; and "Farewell" by Raphael Soyer. The Art Council says of the A.C.A. Gallery: "It is an old and well loved friend, as is the genial Herman Baron who presides over it. The Gallery has a rich history of using art directly in struggle."

Bond Cavalcade Arrives At 10:30 A. M. Today

The Hollywood Bond Cavalcade, caravan of motion picture stars, touring the country to stimulate war bonds only. The show is expected to realize \$100,000,000 in sale of extra bonds.

A.M. Saturday morning. That night the stars will appear at Madison Square Garden in a specially produced revue. Admission to the Madison Square Garden show, which will begin at 8:30 P.M., will be through purchase of War Bonds only. The show is expected to realize \$100,000,000 in sale of extra bonds.

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING
6:00-WEAP—News, Mon. Music
6:15-WEAP—News, Mon. Music
6:30-WEAP—News, Mon. Music
6:45-WEAP—News, Mon. Music
7:00-WEAP—News, Mon. Music
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Masterwork Hour, 9 A.M., WNYC
Symphony, 10, WLIB
Russian Radio Hour—Emmanuel Pollack, 11, WHOM
Liberty Music Hall, 2, WLIB
Man Behind the Gun—Play, 7, WABC
Ellery Queen, 7:30, WEAF
Symphony Hall, 8:00, WQXR
Can You Top This, 9:30, WEAF
Its Navy Time, 9:45, WABC
Groucho Marx, 10:15, WABC
Quiz—Who-What-When-Where, 10:30, WEAF
French News, 10:30, WQXR
Russian Radio Hour—E. Pollack, WHOM (1480), 10:30.

WJZ—Marshall—Mixed Quilts
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OUR CITY STATION—WNYC
6:00-Review of the News
6:15-The Want Ad Column of the Air
6:30-Morning Serenade
6:45-News of the Day
7:00-Around New York Today
7:15-Masterwork Hour
7:30-Save, Salvage and Survive
7:45-Our Malinee
8:00-Point Stationing
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THEATRE
Frank Fay Comes Comically
Back to Broadway
LAUGH TIME, a vaudeville show starring Frank Fay, Ethel Waters and Bert Wheeler. Orchestra under the direction of Lou Forman. Presented by Paul Small and Fred Finklehoffe at the Sam S. Shubert Theatre on Sept. 9, 1943.
By Ralph Warner
As a veteran occupant of the stage left box at the Palace Theatre on Monday afternoons in the 1920's, your reviewer can safely say that "Laugh Time" is a great vaudeville bill. Messrs. Small and Finklehoffe, for the second successive year, have touched the right spot in providing agreeable variety material. Their formula is simple—get two good comedians, a fine singer, some dancers, and some dogs.
Of course, a successful vaudeville show cannot be manufactured quite so easily. A sure sense of comedy is needed, too. In Frank Fay and Bert Wheeler, "Laugh Time" possesses two old stand-bys, fellows who know how to play on every latent chuckle in your system, and who can build it into a laugh. Fay was never better—at any rate, he never had better material. He is on stage most of the evening, and his humor is personal, witty and quiet. Wheeler, returning after more years than it seems safe to recall, also gets under the audience's skin with his confidential criticism of the producers, of Fay and of life as a vaudevillian. With the laughs falling thick and noisy, "Laugh Time" gets off to a fine start. It is a balanced show. Ethel Waters occupies the stage for a goodly spell, singing some of her old songs in the engaging Waters' manner. Her rendition of "Stormy Weather" is a work of art. My only criticism is that she spends too much time on songs which are unworthy of her talent. I would have preferred to hear her sing genuine blues as only she can sing them, rather than the artificially contrived "Cabin in the Sky," and similar concoctions.
Another well-remembered act of the days when E. F. Albee was ruler of the great Keith vaudeville empire is Buck and Bubbles, the suave Negro dancers and comedians. They work in a style reminiscent somewhat of Bert Williams, adding their own low-down melodies, brilliant boogie-woogie playing, and sharp tap dancing.
There's much other good dancing—ball room acrobatics, an apache dance team, and a bit of tumbling to open the show. Sandwiched into a first act spot is the Gautier dog act, "The Bricklayers," one of the best of its kind.
If you have a hankering for laughter, go to "Laugh Time." You will be rewarded by an evening of traditional American comedy—

MANHATTAN
Irving Place Theatre—Hold over, 2nd week. The Russian Story, Artino's 6th Parallel, Chahova's The Red, Latest News, RKO Jefferson—Sal. Stormy Weather, Bomber's Moon, Sun-Tues. Hers to Hold, Crime Doctor, Wed-Thurs. Quanta on the Loose, Revenge of the Zombies, Fri-Sat. The Fallen Sparrow, Adventures of a Rookie.
Academy of Music—New playing, Constant Nymph, Squadron Leader X, Gramercy Park Cinema—Sal. Bomber, Bomber's Moon, Sun-Tues. Background to Danger, 29 Steps, Wed-Sat. Die, Aerial Gunner, 5th St. Playhouse—Sal. Design for Scandal, Sun-Tues. This Certain Feeling, Art Theatre—Sal. Stormy Weather, Sun-Mon. Bataan, Tue-Thurs. Hers to Hold.
BROOKLYN
Roughy Theatre (Ulrich & Church Aves.)—Conting. Sal-Mon, Sept. 19-20, Mission to Moscow.
Roughy Theatre (Ulrich & Church Aves.)—Conting. Sal-Mon, Sept. 19-20, Mission to Moscow.

Film Front

by DAVID PLATT

The major studios are concerned over the tremendous growth of the 16 mm. film market in the United States and Latin America. Last year 64,680 showings of 16 mm. films attracted audiences totaling 15,618,733. . . . A large percentage of these films were of an educational character. . . . Their unprecedented popularity indicates a thirst for knowledge that the major companies may well look into. . . .

The response in Latin America deserves special study. . . . The 16 mm. films shipped to our southern neighbor by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (CIAA) have played an important role in bringing the peoples of the two hemispheres closer together. . . . In the period 1942-43, 16,882 showings of 16 mm. films achieved an attendance of 8,000,000 in Latin America which is amazing considering that three times as many or 47,807 showings in the United States attracted only 8,000,000. . . . Military films seem to be first in popularity in Latin America with cultural subjects second. . . . It is without a doubt the 16 mm. movies rather than the big Hollywood features that are satisfying Spanish-speaking America's enormous interest in the United States and giving them a much more accurate and realistic picture of conditions north of the border. . . .

The Hollywood Reporter says that not long ago in Ciudad Trujillo, in the Dominican Republic a group of 16 mm. films played to one of the largest audiences in the history of the Republic. . . . The program included "This Amazing America," a travelogue, a short called "Alcoba," and newsreels of America's part in the war. . . . So vast is the interest in the United States all over Latin America since the war, that over 4,500 adults and children overflowed into the streets outside the open-air theatre to see the show. . . . They jammed every available space in windows of nearby buildings. . . . They took positions on rooftops. . . . stood on each other's shoulders. . . . They couldn't get enough of these little films which brought them the first genuine glimpse of the real America. . . .

Through the 16 mm. movies, the United States is beginning to win the admiration and trust rather than fear of large sections of Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples. . . . There is no need for the majors to worry. . . . The future for the regular Hollywood 35 mm. product in Latin America is great. . . . Producers must keep in mind the fact, however, that the Latin American audience is not what it used to be. . . . They have grown up same as the audience in this country and they know what they want. . . . Both audiences want "steak not bologna" to borrow an expression from Jack Warner. . . .

While Latin America is learning something about us, we are beginning to learn something about them from the 16 mm. films. . . . The CIAA with the help of the movie makers is distributing hundreds of special films on a wide variety of subjects designed to give North Americans a better picture of what goes on below the Rio Grande. . . .

The CIO Greater New York Industrial Union Council has passed a resolution urging screen actor Gary Cooper to reject the Rickenbacker role which has been offered to him by 20th Century Fox. . . . "Gary Cooper has endeared himself to America's workers and won his greatest following among these workers through his portrayal of warm, human and understanding average Americans in pictures such as "The Pride of the Yankees," "Sergeant York," "Meet John Doe," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "The Virginian," etc., and Eddie Rickenbacker, in recent speech and action has derogated organized labor's role in the war effort—sentiments which have won the acclaim of all the anti-administration forces and have led to the passage of the notorious anti-labor Smith-Connally Bill which is proving detrimental to the war effort. . . . Nothing we can add to that. . . . Except perhaps to urge its adoption by other CIO and AFL unions who have felt the lash of Rickenbacker. . . .

Soldiers at Camp Campbell, Ky., saw Columbia's "Sahara," with Humphrey Bogart and Rex Ingram the other day and promptly acclaimed Lulabelle, the medium tank which appears in the picture, their favorite "pin-up girl." . . . Al Jolson is entertaining troops in North Africa. . . . Kenneth Spencer may sing overseas for the USO. . . . Morris Carnovsky is in the east of Warner's "Rhapsody in Blue."

Warners "Watch on the Rhine" has busted records in five East Coast movie houses. . . . Variety says its socko in New York, terror Coast movie houses. . . . Variety says its socko in New York, terror in Baltimore, great in Newark, solid in Philly and Boston. . . . "This Is the Army" is of course coloss everywhere. . . . Next movie are increasing in Turkey and declining in Sweden, says a recent issue of Foreign Commerce weekly, official organ of the Department of Commerce. . . . That's the political situation in these two countries in a nutshell. . . .

Fritz Lang is celebrating his 35th year as a movie director. . . . When Lang was in Germany at the beginning of Hitler's reign of terror, Goebbels sent for him. . . . The Propaganda chieftain told him that Hitler was a great admirer of "Metropolis," a Lang silent, and wanted him to take full charge of production in Germany. . . . Goebbels "suggested" that Lang begin by junking his anti-Nazi film "Dr. Mabuse" and going to work on one depicting Communists as villains and brownshirt pests as heroes. . . . Lang's answer was to quit Germany cold leaving behind a fortune in money and property. . . . A year or two later he came to this country and made "Fury" at MGM, one of the great American films and more recently "Hangmen Also Die" with screenwriter John Wexley. . . . Best wishes, Fritz Lang. . . . May you have many more fruitful years of filmmaking ahead of you. . . .

The war is costing the United States \$200,700.00 per second—that's \$12,000,000 per minute. . . . So says Naval Ford of the New York State War Finance Committee. . . . The Third War Loan needs your help. . . . Buy an extra bond. . . . Back the attack. . . . Send any loose change to Film Front for the fund drive. . . .

FLASH! . . . Gary Cooper has turned down the Rickenbacker role. . . . Joel McCrea, Winfield Sheen's second choice also said he wasn't interested. . . . Cooper laughed it off with a crack about being already lined up for several million pictures. . . . McCrea said he was through with movies until the war is over. . . .

'A New Life'

Seats are on sale today at the box office of the Royale Theatre for Elmer Rice's latest play, "A New Life," in which Betty Field is featured.

"A New Life" will have its Broadway opening on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, following its current tour.

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BEGINNING TOMORROW



The Nagler Disgrace

THE fragmentary reports on the Southport convention of the British Trades Union Congress do not yet give us a clear picture on its second front action. But from the quotations out of the speech of Isadore Nagler, the AFL's representative, it is clear that this vice-president of the David Dubinsky-controlled union went there not to convey the fraternal sentiment of the American workers but to use the gathering as a platform from which to slander the Soviet Union and its trade unions.

Many American unionists are well aware of Nagler's record. He was not a representative of the AFL members, not even of his own International Ladies Garment Workers. We know of his role in the disgraceful campaign for the two Nazi agents Alter and Ehrlich.

Nagler is actually the delegate of that little reactionary group in the AFL's council that lives on Soviet-baiting.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the TUC, hobnobbed with these gentlemen while on a visit to the United States, and being a bird of practically the same feather, he brought a report to the British workers that was as false and distorted as Bill Hutcheson and Matthew Woll would have him make it.

Wherever the AFL members enjoyed the right of free expression they voted for collaboration with Soviet and British labor. The CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, members and leaders, have called for such collaboration. American unionists should wipe out the shame that Nagler has cast upon them and make their repudiation known to the British and Soviet trade unionists. They should do as ILGWU members are doing (see news columns page 5).

But there is also a question upon which the State Department owes an explanation to American workers. A man such as Nagler whose Soviet-baiting policies are well known, receives a passport with dispatch. He was on his way several days after the AFL council named him. But labor leaders like Joseph Curran, whose stand for collaboration with the Soviet Union and its labor movement is equally well known, tried vainly to get a passport for months.

Is hatred of the Soviet Union a passport to our State Department? Only a few days ago Secretary Cordell Hull assured the country that anti-Soviet views ascribed to him are false. It would be more convincing if Mr. Hull ordered an investigation on this passport situation and took measures to end this growing suspicion of the activities in his department.

'Times' Double-Talk

IT CAN be safely assumed that we are among the millions of arm-chair strategists, referred to by the New York Times yesterday, who tirelessly continue to demand the second front in Europe.

The Times says in essence: you have the second front now in Italy, so shut up.

It points to the great importance of the unconditional surrender of Italy and declares that all those urging the Western Front minimize and deprecate the Mediterranean achievements. Nowhere in its rather hysterical editorial does the Times even as much as mention the Soviet front, let alone admit the contribution of the Red Army to the defeat of Italy.

The second-fronters are the last ones to minimize the import of the Italian surrender. In fact, they make bold to claim their share in bringing it about, for the constant mass pressure for offensive action in Europe had

a great deal to do with turning aside those forces which seek first and major concentration in the Pacific at the expense of the European theatre.

But never do they lose their sense of proportion and go to the obscene length of the Times in claiming that the Italian surrender is the exclusive work of the Anglo-American armies.

The whole world knows that the heaviest blows for Italian liberation were struck on the Soviet Front, where the great mass of Nazi troops are now being brought to the verge of disaster. And it should also be realized that the Italian people themselves (as well as the Yugoslavs, Greeks, Albanians and others who fought the Italian troops in occupied regions) made great contributions to the capitulation of Badoglio.

With respect to the second front, we insist on planting the question firmly on its feet. The Soviet leaders, obviously military experts of the highest caliber, have defined the second front very clearly: any Anglo-American action in Europe which will divert some 50 divisions from the Soviet Front. Such an action, they say with the authority of great military victories to back their words, will make it possible to end the war against Hitler Germany before this year is out.

It is a matter of clear statistics that the whole operation beginning from North Africa and now proceeding in Italy has not diverted a single German division from the Eastern Front. In terms of the number of German troops actually engaged by our forces there were some five or six divisions in North Africa; three in Sicily and, taking the highest estimate, 18 divisions may now be stationed in Italy.

But even the divisions which Hitler is reported to have rushed into northern Italy came not from the Soviet Front—where it is impossible for him to disengage his troops—but from France where he evidently is gambling on the absence of the second front.

General Eisenhower said the other day that it is not our objective merely to expel the German troops from Italy, but that our aim is to trap them and defeat them.

In fact, the only way Germany can be defeated is by defeating its army and that can be done only if we meet it in combat. It is well to apply General Eisenhower's rule to the rest of Europe—particularly at points where the Germans will be forced to fight more than a delaying action.

The astounding maneuver of Allied forces in the English Channel, in which they approached the shores of France without encountering enemy resistance, is the best possible answer which can be given to the Times.

Today anyone who argues against the coalition second front is merely helping to prolong the war and to prevent the collapse of Hitler Germany this year. We are afraid that the Times on this score is playing into the hands of Hitler who now rests his whole destiny on the hope of a protracted war.

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943

A Must Article for Youth of America--In Sept. 'Communist'

By Claudia Jones

The harsh fact of war has affected in a new, unprecedented way, the lives and habits of millions of American youth. In a comprehensive article, appearing in the September Communist and in pamphlet reprint form, an outstanding leader of American youth has underscored the fact that:

"The present generation of American youth is a war generation. The youth who grew up in the uniform of our country, as well as his sweetheart who bids him farewell, has known no other world since he or she was 14 years of age than a world at war. From the very first moment in the life of young American manhood and womanhood, when it begins to develop consciousness and understanding beyond the adolescent stage, it knows only a country and a world at war. The war with all its issues, problems and future perspectives, dominates their lives, and their thinking with a completeness that is all pervading."

It is all the more significant that the author of the article and pamphlet is the national president of the Young Communist League, Mac Weiss. This significance is further emphasized when it is considered that the article "Toward a New Anti-Fascist Youth Organization" is in fact the basis upon which the Young Communist League discusses an outstanding proposal:

"... to change the program and name of the YCL and to broaden its leadership in order to help create a new united anti-fascist youth organization," at its coming National Convention, October 15, 16, 17 in New York City.

Why has the proposal been advanced? Because American youth finds itself in a "historically new situation, a situation that is without precedent or parallel in the life of any previous generation of American youth."

Indicative of this "new situation" is that millions of youth, including tens of thousands of girls, have entered the armed forces. As a result, deep going repercussions have resulted and created "a whole new complex of adjustments in their lives, their thinking, their relationship to the rest of the population, in the role which they play in all considerations of public policy."

The author points up these facts further by stressing that almost two great columns characterize the youth of America today: fighters in uniform and fighters in overalls. He further observes that even the schools are readjusting their curricula to become "feed lines" for the entry of students into the armed forces or into war production.

Wherein lies the importance of such a broad outline of youth problems today? Its importance forecasts the problems which confront our nation today in fully mobilizing the youth for victory, and in the future when the youth who returned from the trenches will be demobilized, rehabilitated, and reabsorbed into schools, factory, and farm.

POSES PROBLEM

A fact of tremendous interest is the author's reference to the mass employment of youth of working age, including girls and teen-age youth—a generation that has never known unemployment and that is entering industry and the organized labor movement from the first moment of their mature lives. Truly, as he states "the possibility exists to make this first generation of

employed youth also the first generation of organized trade union youth in the history of our country." On the background of this development, he highlights a whole series of new social problems such as the wholesale uprooting of youth from communities, families, friends organizations and churches, and the disturbing growth of juvenile delinquency.

Not the least important of the changes among the youth is their political maturity. This new political role is no better shown than in the widespread and rapidly growing movement to lower the voting age to 18. All this, says Mac Weiss, "underscores as never before, the new political role of youth, the political maturity of youth, the desire to assume every responsibility of citizenship." Further evidence of this new meaning which love of country and patriotism has assumed in the minds and hearts of youth is their deepened understanding of the evil against which we fight to destroy—fascism. Millions of youth further have recognized in our heroic Soviet ally, something to learn from and emulate. They have begun to understand as never before the need for the closest understanding and friendship between our nation and the USSR, as the key to victory and a just and durable peace. So, too, have millions begun to learn and recognize labor as the most progressive social force in modern society, the most consistent democratic force in our country's life, the backbone of our nation's war effort. Added to this is the important recognition speeded by the very wartime requirements of our country of the need to fight for the full integration of the Negro people into the life of the nation, for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro people.

POST-WAR WORLD

The author sums up his contention with the observation that the post-war world will bring youth face-to-face with the task of building a new future through fighting for the defense of democracy at home and all attempts of reactionary forces to curtail or destroy it. He commends the progressive direction of the National Resources Planning Board program and the speech of President Roosevelt to servicemen providing the demobilized men with a "stake," or guarantee for economic and social security.

The national president of the YCL asserts that these changes among the youth is in no small measure due to the pioneering work of the Young Communist League. He traces the history of the League in pioneering and organizing the youth for correct policies more than 21 years ago, which are today accepted policies.

Yet he states "with full appreciation of the great contributions which the Young Communist League made toward helping solve these new problems, it is at the same time true that a new type of organization, much broader than the Young Communist League and capable of uniting within its ranks hundreds of thousands of advanced anti-fascist youth is required by the times. Only such an organization can cope with the new situation in which youth finds itself today and help solve the new problems which already confront the youth as well as those which will confront it after victory is won."

Discussed in the article is the fact that "the changes that are proposed for the convention will help remove certain obstacles which have hitherto impeded the building of a broad anti-fascist youth organization. There can be no question but that the name and program of the YCL were such as to imply that membership in the organization automatically committed one to acceptance of the immediate and ultimate program of the Communist Party and that they therefore operated to prevent from joining it thousands of youth who supported its immediate program and activity. It is equally true that the changes will help blunt certain weapons used by fascists and reactionaries who pointed to the name of the organization as evidence that the YCL was the 'youth section' of the Communist Party and not an independent organization."

A program guide is advanced by the national president of the YCL for the new organization. Among the important points included, is that the organization should be one which will place in the center of all of its work the mobilization of the masses of youth to win the war for national liberation, to smash fascism, through helping to speed in every way the opening of the second front in Western Europe now, in order to make 1943 the year of victory over Hitler. It emphasizes that the organization should take its stand by the side of the labor movement, supporting its building, defend it from attack as the most progressive, social force in modern society, the most consistently democratic force in our country's life, the backbone of our war effort. The program urges strengthening the United Nations coalition particularly to promote friendship and collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two most powerful democracies in the world, having different social systems but a common national interest in cementing their friendship and collaboration, unity of the young generation, of labor and the people, which alone can achieve these aims.

The program advanced urges full equality for Negro youth, Negro while unity, mobilization of youth for war services, education in the spirit of our democratic ideals, drawing strength and inspiration from the labor movement and the great democratic traditions of our country, the role of its patriots.

The program points to a future in order to help realize in all its fullness a land of full opportunity for youth; an America in which insecurity, poverty and want have been abolished, an America that is peaceful, free, prosperous and happy.

It is obvious that deep going changes will indeed take place as outlined by Mac Weiss in his article. Communists and non-Communists can belong to such an organization on the only consideration that they support this program.

Such a provoking and thought-stimulating article is of concern to every trade unionist, to every Negro people's leader, to every leader of youth-serving agencies, to every one, who in common with us recognizes that the war generation of American youth in its fight on the battlefields of our country against fascism is making a new and unprecedented contribution to our nation's life, interests and to its future.

Party Education

The joy and jubilation of the people manifested over the good news coming from Italy is intermingled with an immense amount of thinking. And the battle for the minds of the people continues—for clear thinking unlocks the treasures of the creative capacities of the people for resolute and political actions assuring speedy war victory.

As public opinion tries to telescope the events which brought about the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime, it looks into the backgrounds of the events and searches for perspectives that will hasten victory over Hitler Germany. Now, with the epoch-making Soviet offensive, the military victories of General Eisenhower's command as well as the anti-fascist stand of the Italian soldiers, is indeed the time for "bringing political education to the millions."

Associating ourselves with the thoughts of the people, partaking of their joys over our victories in Italy, there increases the propagandists' responsibilities of giving content, purposefulness and direction to the thinking of the people. Our mind then turned to a pamphlet published in 1942 by the Workers Library Publishers. It is called "Inside Italy"; the author is M. Ercoli, an outstanding Italian anti-fascist and Communist leader. The pamphlet has an introduction by Peter V. Cacchione, New York Communist Councilman.

It is such a pamphlet as that of Ercoli that contributed to the political education of the millions in Italy. The pamphlet now makes good reading AND re-reading. By revealing their historical past and the traditional friendship of the Italian people with Russia, the merging of the struggle for liberty of the Italian people with that of the Slav peoples, the emergence of the united Italian nation and State in their historic wars with Austria and Germany—Ercoli unmasks the role of Italian fascism in making Italy a vassal under Hitler's yoke. He further gives the perspective for the establishment of a wide national front of struggle against the fascist regime.

"The profound resentment of the masses at the consequences of the fascist war policy, the mounting hatred for the parasitic groups, the disillusionment which is spreading to all sections of the population and the indignation at Italy's shameful defeats and Mussolini's slavish cringing to his Berlin master—all this creates favorable conditions in Italy for the establishment of a wide national front of struggle against the fascist regime which has plunged the country into the most criminal of wars. To continue the war on the side of Hitler Germany means to march to inevitable catastrophe. Mussolini and the fascist leaders have linked up their personal fate with that of the Hitler tyranny."

(Inside Italy: by M. Ercoli, p. 21.)

Though the pamphlet was written before the downfall of Mussolini, it gives the key for the understanding of the cause and actions which brought about the present-day events in Italy.

But most important of all is to tie up these discussions with the immediate problems and tasks in shortening and winning the war. The new broader pamphlet—The Future of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition—must be the high point in the discussions and should receive widest distribution.

Whatever has been suggested as reading material for study and action remains absolutely incomplete unless the "Daily" is used as a minute-to-minute guide. For there can be no clear thinking, reaction to events approximating the precision of military split seconds without the reading of the Daily Worker. It bears repeating—that the greatest ideological responsibility of the Party organizations in connection with the events in Italy and the growing urgency of the political struggle for the second front, is a daily checkup on the reading and building of the Daily Worker.

And with the growing ideological responsibilities of the Party organizations, the Communist educator and propagandist must learn to acquire the attributes and virtues of (a) being well-informed; (b) having a thorough grasp of present-day Party policy, as well as its background and evolution; (c) being theoretically grounded.

There can be no doubt that the state, city and county organizations are, stimulated by the great events of the recent period and are mapping out mass policies for the strengthening of the coalition of the United Nations by opening up the second front. Are the individual Party branches doing likewise? Is it possible that the recent events in Italy, while in the center of discussions of the top committees have by-passed some localities, some of the Communist Party branches? Is it conceivable that Comrade Browder's recent speech on the Quebec conference, thoroughly discussed in leading committees, has not received the same attention in the individual branch?

The Party branch must be the center from which Party policy radiates to the people in the community. Too often, when a higher committee discusses carrying policy to the people it overlooks its main instrument—the Party branch. It has been emphasized and progress made in this direction, that we must establish democratic-political relationships with public opinion and the mass organizations for the realization of policy. But that also goes for the relationship between the Party branch and the higher committees. We should strive to combine a stimulated initiative of the branch with the leadership given to it by the higher corresponding committees.

We must measure the quality of political leadership of the higher committee against the quality of the individual branch in functioning as a political force, as a political party in the community. This is the test of the mass work of the political leadership of the higher committee. This is the manner in which we can more successfully politically integrate the new members into our Party.

Though progress has been made in the improvement of the life of the Party branches, we must still be mindful of the point made by Comrade John Williamson that "the weakest link in all public activity is the Communist Party branch." (Article published in The Communist, September, 1942). The urgency of the issues of the day demand in double-quick time that the weakest link be turned into our strongest link. And in no small measure this depends on the political Marxian education of the Party membership. For that is also required—the recognition that education is a battlefield and as such, it should receive its proper political organizational recognition and status in the State Party organizations.

—SAM DON.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 11, 1938

MEXICO CITY.—One of the final ringing notes of the Latin American Labor Congress which closed here this week was the cheering enthusiasm of the delegates in answer to a proposal from the Ecuadorian delegation for unity between Latin American and Soviet workers.

ROME.—The newspaper Tevere said in an editorial today that the Italian Government had eliminated school books written by Jewish authors and suggested a ban against books written by "Aryan authors with a Jewish mentality."

Additional Evidence

RICHARD H. ROVERE'S letter in the Nation is additional evidence, from a rather unexpected source, that the Kings County leadership of the American Labor Party was brazenly stolen by the "right wing." Rovere is a prominent "right winger," and his letter appears in a magazine which has rather violently supported the "right wing."

The letter comes just as the actually-elected Crawford-Torchin leadership is preparing to go to the courts to prevent usurpation of the leadership by the John Gelo "right wing" crowd.

The Nation editorially takes a cynical, irresponsible approach to the actions of the Gelo crowd. Unable to cover up the disgraceful flouting of democratic procedure, it attempts to justify its support of the "right wing" usurpation by the fantastic, utterly insupportable contention that the "left wing" indulges in such tactics every day.

Where and when did progressive unionists indulge in such tactics? Examine the conduct of the trade unions led by them, their actions in Queens and elsewhere, and try to find any such practices.

The same sort of cynical attitude was expressed by the Nation, PM, Post and the New Republic when the anti-Soviet, pro-Lewis activities of the Dubinsky group which controls the ALP right wing were exposed

before the primaries. They just shrugged their shoulders and went on supporting the Antoninis, DeLorenzos and other foes of the nation's war program.

The actions of the Gelo crowd in Brooklyn are part of the struggle by the Dubinsky group to maintain its exclusive control of the ALP as an instrument for its destructive policies. The progressives are not interested in any such exclusive control, as indicated by their support of the Hillman proposals. They would not, and could not, use such methods.

What is needed is not the destructive attitude of cynicism concerning democracy in the ALP but a real campaign for enlarging the labor base of that party, democratically controlled by the trade unions.

Despite the editorial attitude taken by the Nation, we doubt whether those of its readers who support the ALP will stomach the methods of the Dubinsky-Gelo crowd. Many of them who may have been misled into believing that the primary struggle was a factional fight will recognize that the fight for democracy in the party is no such thing.

Many of them will join with the trade unions in supporting the petition of the duly-elected county officers against the attempt to usurp leadership by a group which the membership rejected at the polls.